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THE TIMES

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11 1984

20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

A kinder cure
There is an alternative to mastectomy in the treatment of breast cancer

Water wall
The Thames' flow is divided in the last of our series on how to improve the South Bank

Left out?
What future for the SDP's left wing after David Owen's turn to the right



Cup kick-off
Wales and N Ireland start World Cup qualifying rounds while England warms up against E Germany

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio Competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday. Mr Bruce Marshall of Croydon, Surrey and Mr Peter Barriball of Ashford, Kent, each received £1,000.

Portfolio list page 22. How to play, back page Information Service.

Hurd and Boyson for Ulster in ministerial shuffle

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Douglas Hurd, the former Home Office Minister, was last night appointed Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in a shuffle of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's ministerial team.

Mr Rhodes Boyson is appointed Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office. He was previously Minister of State for Social Security.

The surprise appointment was that of Mr David Young, former chairman of the Manpower Services Commission. The Prime Minister has, at a stroke, made him a Minister without Portfolio, in the Cabinet, with membership of the Privy Council, and a with a life peerage to be conferred.

The only thing he has not been given is a ministerial salary. Downing Street sources said that as a man of independent means, he would forego the salary of £31,680 payable to Cabinet ministers in the House of Lords. Mr Young is aged 52.

The third Cabinet appointment was Lord Gowrie, who becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and remains Minister for the Arts. Lord Gowrie, a former Minister of State, also retains his responsibility for the Civil Service, but will become the leading front bench spokesman, in the Lords, on economic matters.

Three ministers tendered their resignations, led, as expected by Mr James Prior, former Northern Ireland Secretary, who said in a letter to Mrs Thatcher: "We came into the House together, and have worked together ever since, not always in complete harmony but with a frankness that is characteristic of both of us.

"You can rest assured that I shall continue to give the Government my full support and loyalty from the back benches."

Mrs Thatcher replied that after 15 years together on the front benches "it will seem strange to be without you". She also said: "Your resignation is a loss to Cabinet. But your talents will be a gain to any new position you may take up." Mr Prior is now expected to become chairman of GEC.

Men in the news 2
Leading article 15
EEC row, and Ulster reaction back page

Lord Cockfield, the former Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned, but he is to become new British Commissioner to the EEC, the Conservative nomination to replace Mr Christopher Tugendhat.

Lord Bellwin, Minister of State for Local Government, is also stepping down from government office, but is was said that he had completed an ardous five-year stint at Environment and had dealt with 26 Bills in that time.

Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, is to lose his departmental responsibility as a Minister of State at the Department of Employment. He has been appointed Paymaster General, a post which involves signing cheques for a few hours each morning.

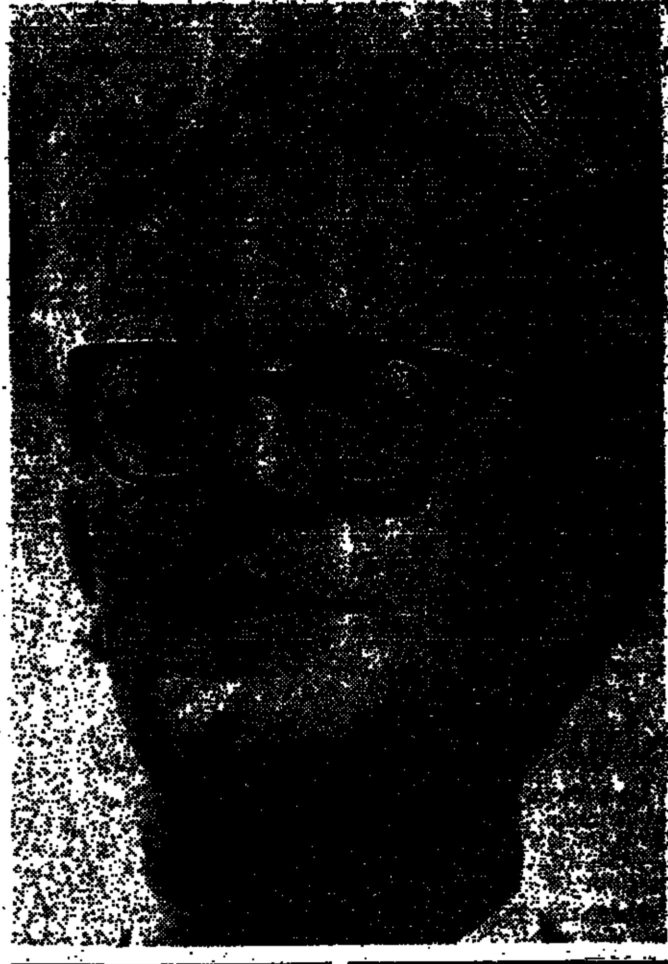
He will continue to attend Cabinet, as party chairman, but will cease to draw a ministerial salary. It is thought that Conservative Central Office will make up the £21,364 loss to Mr Gummer.

The political attention of the shuffle will be directed at Mr Hurd: former diplomat, a novelist of some distinction and a former political aide to Mr Edward Heath.

He is known as an able administrator, and although he has "wet" affinities, his ability as a diplomat, and his service as a Minister of State in the Foreign Office and then the Home Office, qualify him for the arduous task in Ulster. One Whitehall source said last night: "He is an adornment to any Conservative government."

Nevertheless, his first task will be to damp down some of the speculation provoked by a weekend television interview given by one of his new juniors, Mr Nicholas Scott, who spoke of a "pooling" of sovereignty on cross-border security.

One senior government source said last night that cooperation was fine, but talk of "pooling" sovereignty could be discounted. It was said to be an over-free interpretation of government policy.





Mr Douglas Hurd (top), new Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr Rhodes Boyson (left), his new deputy, and Mr James Prior, who returns from Belfast to the back benches.

Hopes rise as NCB and miners talk on

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Edinburgh

[illegible] real hope of peace in the [illegible] month [illegible] strike [illegible] talks between the National Coal Board and miners' leaders in Edinburgh yesterday.

The two sides went into a third [illegible] of negotiations and prepared for further exchanges as they narrowed the area of disagreement between them.

The negotiations adjourned at 5.00 pm and were resumed three hours later. Both sides were understood to be anxious not to allow the peace process to fail yet again, but neither is yet convinced that there will be a settlement from the Edinburgh initiative.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, said the talks were going "moderately well". He and his four-strong team extended their booking at a local hotel to be available for a third day of meetings.

Asked how the discussions were going, Mr Ned Smith, director of industrial relations for the coal board, said: "They are going. We are trying to solve the dispute." Mr James Cowan, deputy chairman, indicated that the talks had made "a little" progress.

The two sides got back together on the basis of their last declared positions rached on July 18, when talks collapsed because, according to the board, "We mutually agreed that there were no grounds for further progress to be made."

Those talks broke down because the board and the National Union of Mineworkers could not agree on the criteria for determining when a pit is "exhausted". Last night, it appeared that the parties were inching their way painfully towards an agreed definition of an exhausted pit.

The board wants to build in to such a definition assumptions about viability, so that hopelessly uneconomic pits could be shut without a dispute. The NUM insisted that economic considerations should not dictate closures. The union also demands a reaffirmation of the Plan for Coal and its optimistic targets for output and employment.

The Edinburgh talks, taking place in the elegant drawing room of a three-star hotel near the Murrayfield stadium, represent the best hope for a peaceful settlement of the dispute since it began on March 12 as a "rolling strike" in the Yorkshire coalfield and went on to engulf more than two thirds of the industry.

A trio of TUC leaders – Mr Norman Willis, the general secretary, Mr David Basnett and Mr Raymond Buckton – is closely monitoring the negotiations, and the encouraging signs will be welcomed in London as the transport, steel and power unions hold separate meetings later this week to examine what sympathetic action they can offer the striking miners.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, insisted yesterday that the final say in whether the dispute should be called off will be in the hands of the union's delegate conference. This body, meeting on April 19, instructed the national officials to put any acceptable proposals emerging from negotiations with the board to a recalled conference for a final decision.

Commenting on a report in yesterday's *Daily Mirror*, written by its publisher, Mr Robert Maxwell, that Mr Scargill was now ready to put any settlement to a secret pithead ballot, Mr Scargill added: "Newspapers should stick to the facts rather than inventing stories". Mr MacGregor, however, expressed hope that there would be a vote of the men if the talks are successful.

The second day of talks

Continued on back page, col 3

Inquiry call on hospital food poison

Mr Michael Meacher, the Opposition spokesman on health and Lord Ennals, a former Labour minister, called for a public inquiry into the salmonella outbreak at the Stanley Royd hospital, Wakefield. The spread of the outbreak is now attributed to roast beef left in the open for 10 hours on a warm day Page 3

Mont Louis breaking up

The Belgian coastguard reported last night that the French cargo ship Mont Louis, which sank two weeks ago with 30 barrels of radioactive material on board, was breaking up in heavy seas 12 miles off Ostend.

Industrial slide

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened with a presidential address that blamed the education system for Britain's industrial decline Page 4

Video of killings

The jury of the triple murder trial at Durham was shown a seven-minute police video of the Laitner family's house in Sheffield after the killings Page 3



Leader page, 15
Letters: On acid rain, from Mr M. Lingens, and others; liberation theology, from Mr G. Greene, CH; pit strike, from Professor G. Zellick, and Miss K. Gibberd
Leading articles: SDP; Cabinet reshuffle; Turkey.
Features, pages 12-14
Why secrets should have a watery grave, by Des Wilson; staying on in black Zimbabwe; Motel which keeps the smokers fuming; Tartans go stylish; London visions: a lagoon on the South Bank?
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Yilmaz Gürney, The Marquess of Aberdeen
Computer Horizons, pages 18-21
Computing in universities – the rude facts; How British Telecom and IBM plan to work together; Religion on a terminal; Computer games – do they damage your health; The defence of Ada

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Names in Thatcher changes

New ministerial appointments are:

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Douglas Hurd: **Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Minister for the Arts)**, Earl of Gowrie; **Minister without Portfolio**, David Young.

All the above will be members of the Cabinet.

Paymaster General, John Gummer.

Home Office: Minister of State, Giles Shaw; Minister of State, Lord Elton.

HM Treasury: Economic Secretary (Minister of State), Ian Stewart.

Northern Ireland Office: Minister of State, Rhodes Boyson.

Department of Energy: Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Alastair Goodland; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, *David Hunt*.

Ministry of Defence: Minister of State (Defence Procurement), Adam Butler.

Department of the Environment: Minister of State (Local Government), Kenneth Baker; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Earl of Avon.

Department of Health and Social Security: Minister of State (Social Security), Antony Newton; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Raymond Whitney.

Department of Employment: Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Peter Bottomley.

Department of Trade and Industry: Minister of State (Information Technology), Geoffrey Pattie; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord Lucas of Chilworth.

Department of Transport: Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Michael Spicer.

Ministerial salaries, with the exception of those for the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor, are:

Cabinet Ministers in the Commons, £30,304 plus £10,626 parliamentary allowance; Cabinet Ministers in the Lords, £31,680; Ministers of State, Commons, £21,364 plus £10,626; Ministers of State, Lords, £26,670; Under Secretaries, Commons, £16,154 plus £10,626; Under Secretaries, Lords, £21,450.

Prior goes 'with no hard feelings'

By Richard Ford

Mr James Prior said last night after resigning from the Government as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland that he would not be a rebel kicking over the traces on the back benches.

He had not been offered a very senior post in the Cabinet by the Prime Minister in her reshuffle and, admitting that he was sorry to leave the Government, he said he went without any hard feeling.

He would still speak from the back benches and he believed that the view he represented would still be put in the Cabinet and within the party.

Mr Prior said that he hoped he would be remembered as someone who had spoken his mind, carried out his ministerial tasks with reason, and "that I have represented within the Conservative party that part of society and philosphy which embraces one nation and that we have a part to play".

He and the Prime Minister had always argued their cases through and within the past 18 months they had had a good relationship.

Mr Prior said he would be able to spend more time in his constituency and it is wiedely expected that he will take appointments in industry, including the chairmanship of the General Electric Company in succession to Lord Carrington.

Dollar rises but pound resilient

The dollar passed another significant landmark when its value rose briefly above three Deutschemarks during early trading in Far East markets yesterday. But it eased back after the European foreign markets opened as dealers took some profits.

The dollar still closed in London higher than its pre-weekend level against the Deutschemark at 2.9930, up 65 points.

But the pound proved more resilient than other European currencies. Although it fell at one stage to a record low of $1.2705, it recovered to close 10 points up at $1.2765.

Kenneth Fleet, page 23
Wall Street, page 25

Rail and bus strikes called off

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

Public transport [illegible] should [illegible] row after decisions yesterday by rail and busmen's unions to call off a threatened 24-hour strike over service cuts and job losses.

The first to lift the strike threat was the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), which said that it was satisfied with the guarantees given on job prospects by London Regional Transport. However, it said that the one-day srtike was only suspended for four weeks as far as British Rail was concerned.

Mr James Knapp, NUR general secretary, said the union executive had decided only to suspend the strike because "we were not happy that the statement from the British Railways Board meets our needs".

The NUR was quickly followed by busmen's leaders in the Transport and General Workers' Union, who will hold a delegate conference tomorrow to plan strategy. The union feared that London Regional Transport wanted to cut more than 6,000 jobs by 1987, but was persuaded to call off the strike after a management decision to freeze any compulsory redundancies for at least six months.

London Regional Transport and British Rail have promised the unions that they will be fully consulted on developments.

Mondale's challenge on deficit

From Nicholas Ashford
Philadelphia

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, fulfilled his party convention pledge yesterday when he unveiled his detailed plan for reducing the huge federal deficit by two-thirds by 1989.

Challenging President Reagan to produce his own programme, Mr Mondale declared that, if unchecked, the deficit would produce a post election catastrophe and an "economic Dunkirk" for the US.

His blueprint involves a mixture of tax increases and curbs on domestic and military spending, and is designed to benefit the less well-off, while making the rich bear the major burden. It is also designed to reduce Mr Reagan's big lead in the opinion polls by concentrating the election campaign on issues rather than personalities.

He called on Mr Reagan to stop avoiding the deficit issue.

The plan would scrap the MX missile and B1 bomber and the "Star Wars" programme for research into space weapons. Cuts would be made in agriculture and health, while personal and corporate taxes would be increased.

Details, page 6

Jenkins pushes for permanent alliance

From Julian Haviland
Political Editor
Buxton

The case for a permanent alliance of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties and for their gradual convergence was urged yesterday by Mr Roy Jenkins, the first leader and principal founder of the SDP.

"We are in this together for good", he said to SDP members in conference at Buxton, Derbyshire. "We have to live ever more closely together, and we must do so in mutual respect and affection."

The identical note was sounded by Mrs Shirley Williams, the party's president, who said that Liberals and Social Democrats needed each other for as far ahead as they could see.

Both speakers were warmly applauded for sentiments which made no concession to Dr David Owen's conviction that the two parties should continue side by side and his emphasis on the SDP's need to maintain a distinct identify.

Mr Jenkin's belief in the logic of an eventual merger was made as plain yesterday as was Dr Owen's dislike of it on Sunday.

While Dr Owen is content to see four national parties at Westminster, Mr Jenkins said *the SDP was created to offer the* electorate "a massive third force" which, by implication, with the Liberals, might quickly become a second or first force.

He thought *that was* still possible, but it would not be achieved if they quarrelled with the Liberals.

Mr Jenkins did say he had no wish to see "forced or premature merger", but added that the effectiveness of the Alliance in the eyes of the electorate depended on its being "a union of-hearts working permanently together, and not just a temporary arrangement of opportunism and convenience".

Assembly reports, page 4
Leading article, page 15



Mr Jenkins: "We are in this together".

Begin admitted to hospital for urinary tests

Tel Aviv (Reuter) – Mr Menachem Begin, the former Israeli Prime Minister, was admitted to hospital yesterday with urinary trouble and was having tests to see if he needed an operation, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr Begin, aged 71, entered Sharch Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem after complaining that he felt unwell during the night. The hospital said he was in good condition and his life was not in danger.

Employers disappointed by dockers' response

By Glen Allan

Striking dockers tightened their hold on Britain's ports yesterday as their dispute entered its third week.

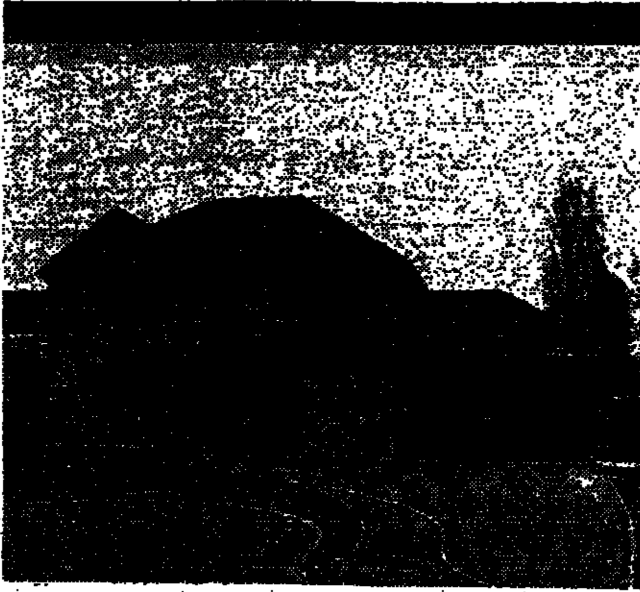
Despite an overt attempt by the Port of London Authority to coax strikers back to work with the argument that a secret ballot proved most wanted to end the dispute, only 350 crossed picket lines, while 2,000 stayed out.

The number back at the port, which includes Tilbury, is higher than last week, when 250 men worked: but it was nevertheless described by the National Association of Port Employers as "disappointing".

There was also disappointment for employers at two other ports regarded as key indicators of the mood of dockers. At Bristol, 100 registered dockers went through picket lines in a convoy of cars, but another 385 stayed away. And at Tees dock, although 21 men reported for the early shift, no one reported for work in the afternoon.

Port employers had been hoping for a significant return to work at these three key ports as the possible spearhead of a general move back. They admitted last night, however, that more dockers than ever were on strike nationwide.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the dispute could be settled by the British Steel Corporation agreeing to restrict deliveries of coal to Hunterston, on the Clyde. But BSC rejected the idea. Docks round up, page 2



Patient slog pays off for Welsh gold prospectors

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Behind the doors of a Cardiff bank vault is a jam jar containing the fruit of three years back-breaking work. Although tinted slightly red, the granules in the jar have the unmistakable glitter of gold.

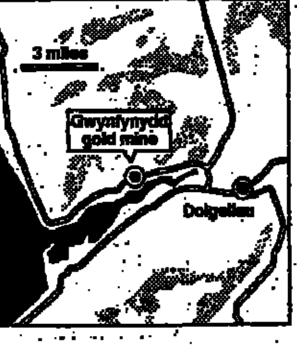
They have been hard won from the granite rocks of Gwynfynydd mine overlooking the Mawddach Estuary in Gwynedd and represent the biggest gold strike in Britain for years.

When it is made into rings, pendants and tiepins it will have a market value of £137,000.

The find may not trigger off a Klondyke-style rush in the Welsh hills, but for those who are bitten by gold fever, a Dolgellau ironmonger is offering pans for sale to prospect for small quantities of the gold dust carried by mountain streams to the Mawddach River which empties into Cardigan Bay.

Welsh gold had been mined for decades, but big extraction companies have surveyed the area and decided there is not enough to justify mining operations.

Its scarcity value gives it a high market price and its prestige comes from the fact that royal wedding rings are made of it. Its distinctive red tint sets it aside from the South African variety.



Mr Clive Ranger, who sells the gold in his Cardiff and Swansea shops, said: "By world standards, the find is chicken-feed but by British standards it is very considerable.

"The problem is we just can't get enough of it as it is highly prized by the Welsh. Every piece we sell will have a certificate stating it is 100 per cent Welsh gold."

The Cambrian mountains do not yield their gold lightly. Thousands of tons of rocks have to be removed for every ounce of gold.

Unlike major gold-producing areas of the world, where the metal forms itself into convenient veins, Welsh gold is scattered in small pockets in the hard rock.

The mine, which employs 16 people, and extracts other minerals, is not being worked at present while equipment is installed to prevent any danger of pollutants escaping into the river.

In spite of the glamour and lure of gold, the mine has made no millionaires. The bunch of boys who whoop it up in the Dolgellau saloon think that, on balance, sheep-farming is more lucrative.

Jail fast in Ulster to back hunger strikers

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Four more "loyalist" prisoners joined a hunger strike at a jail in co Londonderry yesterday, as more than four hundred inmates in all three of Ulster's prisons began a three-day fast in support of demands for segregation from republican prisoners.

Most prisoners in the province with loyalist paramilitary connexions refused breakfast.

The clerk of the Presbyterian Church's general assembly, Mr Jack Weir, visited Magilligan jail in co Londonderry, where the hunger strike has been in progress for three weeks, and urged the men to end it.

While he was at the prison loyalist sources said that poison had been found there, intended for use against inmates. A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office said that an unidentified powder had been found in the jail.

The four men from Belfast who began refusing food yesterday brings the total of those on hunger strike to 10, the same number who died in the republican hunger strike in 1981.

The Ulster Defence Association, the largest loyalist paramilitary organization in the province, said that the three-day fast by fellow loyalists was a show of solidarity for the hunger strikers, who are being led by William McQuiston.

There have been fights between loyalist and republican prisoners at Magilligan and claims that loyalists have been attacked with scalding water.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, who visited the jail last week, has sent a letter to the Prime Minister urging her to consider segregation.

Mr Paisley said that his party was opposed to hunger strikes, but the Government had failed to provide protection for loyalist prisoners.

"All that those on hunger strike want is to serve their time in jail in safety", he said.

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Dr Garret FitzGerald, was criticized by the Northern Ireland police authority for saying that most Roman Catholics had lost confidence in the Royal Ulster Constabulary's handling of security matters. The authority said in a statement that his remarks were "unhelpful in the present circumstances".

Cabinet reshuffle: the new ministers

The diplomat who must deal with Ireland







Three faces of a minister: Mr Hurd's marriage to Miss Judith Smart in 1982; inspecting British troops in Beirut last year; launching a television detector van campaign last October.

By Stephen Goodwin

Mr Douglas Hurd, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is a man whose background suggests the sensitive touch necessary for the political minefield he now enters.

Before entering politics he was 14 years in the Diplomatic Service with postings to China, the United Nations and Rome.

Nor is Mr Hurd short of experience in departments relevant to the kind of situation he is likely to encounter in Ulster. Since the election of June 1983 he has been Minister of State at the Home Office and from 1979 to 1983 held the same rank at the Foreign Office.

Mr Hurd, aged 54, is not a man closely associated with Mrs Margaret Thatcher's style of Conservatism. From 1968 to 1974 when he entered Parliament, he was head of Mr Edward Heath's political office. He nevertheless gained quick preferment under Mrs Thatcher's leadership and was Opposition spokesman on European affairs from 1976 to 1979.

During the first two years of his time in Mr Heath's political office Mr Hurd will have worked with his predecessor as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, who was then Mr Heath's Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Mr Hurd was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. After his Diplomatic Service, 1952 to 196, he joined the Conservative Research Department, and was later private secretary to Mr Heath, then Leader of the Opposition, from 1968 to 1970.

Peer with business expertise

Mr David Young, who will become a peer and a minister in the Cabinet without portfolio, still has seven months to run in his three-year term as chairman of the Manpower Services Commission.

At the commission he has been a driving force behind the Government's Youth Training Scheme.

Mr Young, aged 52, and the brother of Mr Stuart Young, chairman of the BBC, will further strengthen the business expertise of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet.

The other ministerial appointments are:

Lord Gowrie, who replaces Lord Cockfield as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been Minister for the Arts since 1983. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, he had been Minister of State in the Department of Employment from 1979 to 1981 and at the Northern Ireland Office from 1981 to 1983.

Mr Giles Shaw, aged 52, had been MP for Pudsey since February, 1974, and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at Department of Energy since 1983.

Mr John Gummer, aged 44, has been MP for Suffolk Coastal since 1983 and represented Eye from 1979 to 1983. He has been chairman of the Conservative Party since 1983.

Lord Elton, aged 54, is a former whip in the House of Lords and has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office since 1982.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, aged 59, has represented Brent North since February, 1974. He rose to prominence as headmaster of Highbury Grove comprehensive school from 1967 to 1974. He has been Minister for Social Security since last year.

Mr Alastair Goodlad, aged 41, has been MP for Eddisbury since 1983 and before that represented Northwich, from February, 1974. He became a whip in 1982.

Mr David Hunt, aged 42, has been a member for Wirral since 1976 and became a whip last year. He won the *Observer* mace in the British universities debating competition in 1966.

Mr Adam Butler, aged 52, son of the late Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, has represented Bosworth since 1970. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mrs Thatcher from 1975 to 1979, having previously served as a Conservative whip.

Lord Avon, aged 53, son of the former Conservative Prime Minister, was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy last year.

Mr Kenneth Baker, aged 49 was elected for Mole Valley last year, having previously represented St Marylebone from 1970. He was a former Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Edward Heath.

Mr Antony Newton, aged 47, has been MP for Braintree since 1974 and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State since 1982.

Mr Peter Bottomley, aged 40, was first elected for Woolwich West in 1975 and has been MP for Eltham since 1983. His wife is also an MP.

Mr Geoffrey Patie, aged 48, was elected for Chertsey and Walton in February, 1974, and has been Minister of State for Defence Procurement since last year.

Mr Raymond Whitney, aged 53, has represented Wycombe since April, 1978, and was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office last year.

Mr Michael Spicer, aged 41, has been MP for Worcestershire South since February, 1974. He is a deputy chairman of the Conservative Party.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth, aged 58, became a Government Whip in the Lords last year. He had served as a member of the Lord's Select Committee on Science and Technology.

Mr Ian Stewart, aged 49, was first elected for Hitchin in February, 1974, and has represented Hertfordshire North since last year.

Men in hot seat before Hurd

The British politicians who have been given the task of wrestling with the recent troubles in Northern Ireland before Mr Hurd are:

James Callaghan, 1967-70:
With Harold Wilson, agreed to send in the troops, August 14, 1969. "It is the easiest thing in the world to send the troops in, but it will be the devil of a job to get them out again."

Reginald Maudling, 1970-72:
Backed internment. Bloody Sunday, 13 people shot dead by soldiers. "God, what a bloody awful country, a large Scotch please."

William Whitelaw, 1972-73:
First Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Met Provisional IRA in London. Bloody Friday, 13 people killed in terrorist attacks in Belfast. Operation Motorman, security forces entered no-go areas. Introduced special category status for prisoners belonging to paramilitary groups.

Francis Pym, 1973-74:
Involved in Sunningdale Conference, setting up power sharing executive.

Merlyn Rees, 1974-76:
Ulster workers strike ends power sharing executive. Ends internment. Decides to phase out special category status. Birmingham public house bombs. Provisional IRA ceasefire.

Roy Mason, 1976-79:
De Lorean car deal. Provisional IRA were "reeling", the net was tightening on terrorists, and by the end of 1977 "the corner is being turned in the war against terrorist".

Humphrey Atkins, 1979-81:
Eighteen soldiers die at Warrenpoint on the day Provisionals murder Lord Mountbatten. Hunger strike in which 10 prisoners died. Political rise of Provisional Sinn Fein. Election of the hunger striker Bobby Sands as MP for Fermanagh-South Tyrone.

James Prior 1981-:
Launched Northern Ireland Assembly. Maze escape by 38 Republicans. Murder of Rev Robert Bradford, MP, and Edgar Graham, Assembly member. Soon to leave Northern Ireland.

NHS losing cash to private hospitals

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities are losing hundreds of thousands of pounds in income from health service pay beds as consultants and patients switch to the growing number of private hospitals.

The Central Birmingham Health Authority has seen its income drop by £400,000 and pay-bed use fall by 55 per cent, contributing to £800,000 overspending last year.

In Kent, the Canterbury and Thanet health authority has seen its income drop by £300,000 to £133,000 since the Chaucer Hospital, run by American Medical International, opened.

In Peterborough, where some consultants have a financial stake in a new 44-bed private hospital managed by the British United Provident Association, private income has fallen from £400,000 a year to £60,000.

The fall in private patient income has come in a number cases at the same time as last year's mid-year reduction in health service spending, adding to financial difficulties.

With many pay beds mixed with ordinary NHS beds rather than in separate wings, health authorities that lose private patients are still faced with much the same overheads in heating, lighting and staffing.

Tomorrow the West Midlands regional health authority is being asked to approve an extra £900,000 during three years in an effort to make up the loss in private income.

At Peterborough, the authority has closed its private ward. It is now being used as part of a radiotherapy suite, although Mr Allan Williamson, the district treasurer, said the sudden loss of income "caused a lot of problems".

Observer out of NGA case

The *Observer* has withdrawn from a legal action by Fleet Street employers against the National Graphical Association, in which they seek £2.6m damages for stoppages last December.

Mr Brian Nicholson, joint managing director, said: "We have decided that, in the general interests of labour relations on our newspaper and the long-term relations of the industry, we should withdraw the action." Othe Fleet Street employers have indicated their desire to continue with the case due to be heard in the High Court on November 12.

£½m food aid for Ethiopia

Oxfam yesterday allocated £500,000 – the biggest single grant in its 40-year history – towards the immediate purchase of 10,000 tonnes of grain to alleviate starvation in Ethiopia.

The charity's overseas director, Mr Michael Harris, said: "Oxfam has been obliged to make this gesture because of the failure of governments with grain surpluses to send adequate aid". Ten years on, page 9

Lord Tonypandy takes a rest

Lord Tonypandy, aged 75, the former Speaker of the House of Commons, who is suffering from throat cancer, has cancelled his many speaking and lay preaching engagements on medical advice.

He emphasized yesterday that this did not indicate any deterioration in his condition. He has been told that his daily treatment as an outpatient will take two months and that he must rest his voice for some time afterwards. "I am remaining hopeful," he said.

Rape charge remand

A man and a woman were remanded in custody for nine days by magistrates at Aberdare, Mid-Glamorgan, yesterday, in connexion with the alleged rape of a girl aged 16 two weeks ago.

The man, a garage worker aged 34, is charged with raping the girl, and the woman, aged 36, with aiding and abetting rape.

Murder charge

Patrick Lawlor, aged 36, of no settled address, was remanded in custody for a week by Reading magistrates yesterday charged with murdering his four sons in a fire at their home in Caversham, Reading, on April 17.

NCP deal

The National Breakdown Recovery Club, which has 250,000 members, has been taken over by National Car Parks.

Correction

Coking coal discharged from the Ostia at Ravenscraig was not Polish, as stated on August 28.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 36; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Dm 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Pickets' weapons go on display

An array of weapons used by miners' pickets was put on show by police yesterday.

They included a heavy chain, ball-bearings and booby traps designed to maim men, horses and dogs. All were recovered from North Yorkshire coalfields.

Mr Frank Morritt, the county's Assistant Chief Constable, told a press conference that he had decided to display the weapons to show what his men were facingand discredit claims that the police were responsible for causing the violence.

Handfuls of bent three-inch nails, intended to disable police dogs and horses, were on display, alongside planks with six-inch nails driven through for puncturing tyres

● Two pickets who covered a road with spiked belts to stop police escorting a miner to work were fined £750 each at Dunfermline Sheriff Court yesterday. They were Cameron Cowcher, aged 29, of Russell Court and Alex Kinninmouth, aged 35, of Drum Road, both Dunfermline.

● Thirty-five men appeared in court at Chesterfield yesterday charged with unlawful assembly in connexion with an incident in which £1,000 of damage was caused to a coal board van and police car near Whitwell colliery, north Derbyshire, last week.

● Two miners were remanded in custody for a week after being arrested while picketing Kellingley colliery, in North Yorkshire, earlier in the day. Seven others were granted conditional bail by Selby magistrates on charges of wilfully obstructing police.

● The return to work in Derbyshire continued according to coal board figures which show that 843 miners clocked in at north Derbyshire pits, the best Monday figure.



Mr Morritt with some of the picket-line weapons

Deal sought on air routes

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Urgent attempts are being made at the Department of Transport to put together a compromise solution to the conflict between British Airways and British Caledonian about route-sharing before Thursday's Cabinet meeting.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, spent more than an hour yesterday with Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of B-Cal, to discuss compromise proposals put to Mr Ridley by British Airways last week.

Sir Adam said afterwards that he had totally rejected the BA proposals which would leave the state airline in an unacceptably dominant position after privatization next year; but that "new possibilities" had emerged.

The new suggestions are believed to consist of combinations of the various route and capacity proposals put forward by B-Cal, the Civil Aviation Authority, and British Airways.

Sir Adam said he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the acceptability of the new proposals, but urged the Government to "have the political courage to put the future of the industry first".

● New moves to speed up reductions in European air fares are expected to be approved by European airlines including BA, B-Cal and British Midland at a conference of the International Air Transport Association in Geneva this month.

New procedures already approved by the IATA executive will mean airlines can agree and implement fare reductions at short notice

Main ports are dockers' strike base

Britain's six main ports are the power-base from which the dockers are extending their strike action, according to an analysis yesterday by the National Association of Port Employers.

A strike round-up by the National Association of Port Employers shows that in London yesterday there were 2,000 dockers on strike and 365 working.

Last night the situation was as follows:

ON STRIKE: Runcorne, Liverpool, Garston, Salford, Ellesmere Port, Manchester Ship Canal wharves, Goole, Hull, Fleetwood, Great Yarmouth, all the London wharves except two (Victoria Deep and Purfleet Deep), Southampton, Swansea Port Talbot, Newport, Cardiff, Leith, Grangemouth, Methil, Kirkaldy, Burnt Island, Glasgow, Greenock, Ardrossan, Ayr Hunterston, Aberdeen commercial dock and Dundee.

WORKING NORMALLY: Hartlepool, Tyne, Sunderland, Blyth, Seaham, Workington, Whitehaven, Barrow, Grimsby and Immingam, Felixstowe, Harwich, Wisbech, Kings Lynn, Lowestoft, Dover, Poole, Sharpness and Gloucester, Medway, Tignmouth, Plymouth, Par, Fowey, Charlestown, Falmouth, Barry, Milford Haven, Perth, Montrose, Peterhead, Shetland, Orkney, Wick, Invergordon, Inverness, and all Sealink ports except Heysham and Weymouth which are handling passenger traffic only.

PARTIALLY WORKING: Tees, Tilbury, Bristol, Penzance and Mostyn dock.

County rebuffs £9m pit police bill

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

More than £9m has been with held by Derbyshire County Council from other authorities whose police forces have sent officers to the miners' dispute in the county.

Twenty-eight other police forces are involved, a council spokesman said. The decision to with hold payment for aid is in keeping with a promise made, with council backing, by the Labour leader, Mr David Bookbinder, to Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, in July.

Mr Bookbinder said Derbyshire would not be paying the bills sent in bv outside forces.

Derbyshire's policy yesterday brought complaint from Cambridgeshire. Mr Jack Barton, the County Council director of finance, told the county police committee: "It is regrettable that Cambridgeshire ratepayers are being affected by the attitude of the Derbyshire police authority, which is refusing to pay but without legal grounds.

"It may be necessary for one authority to sue Derbyshire at some stage."

Derbyshire owes Cambridgeshire more than £600,000, a Cambridgeshire official said yesterday. One hundred police officers from Cambridgeshire have been deployed to coalfields in the Midlands every week since the miners' strike began in March.

Mr Barton said yesterday that all aided authorities except for Derbyshire were making substantial payments on account.

The reason for Derbyshire's action was explained to Mr Brittan in July, when a council delegation and MPs of both main parties pressed him to pay the total cost of policing the miners' dispute.

Scarcity of tips puts up waste disposal costs

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The costs of dumping rubbish are being pushed up sharply by the shortage of holes large enough to be used as tips, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy said yesterday. The largest English urban councils now spend more than twice as much on getting rid of rubbish from their ratepayers' dustbins as authorities in the shires.

Ratepayers in the cities pay much more because their rubbish either has to be treated before dumping or taken long distances for disposal or both.

On average, the English shires spend £3.85 a tonne on dumping rubbish, compared with £7.27 for the metropolitan areas other than London. The cost to London ratepayers, much of whose rubbish is sent more than 50 miles by rail for dumping in the countryside is £10.51 a tonne.

The shortage of pits is illustrated by the growing proportion of rubbish that has to be treated before disposal instead of being tipped straight into holes.

From 28.6 per cent in 1977, the proportion is estimated to have risen to 34.3 per cent last year. But this year it is expected to jump to 40.3 per cent, according to estimates sent to the institute by councils.

Waste Disposal Statistics (Cipfa, 3 Robert Street, London WC2; £10).

Youth training attacked from three sides

By Glen Allen

The Youth Training Scheme, which is celebrating its first anniversary, was criticized by three organizations yesterday.

The National Union of Students, Youthaid and the British Youth Council, all criticized the quality of training and the allowances paid. They also expressed fears about the development of the scheme and its future influence on young people.

Mr Paul Woolas, the union's president, said: "The YTS was heralded as giving young people the hope of a future. For far too many, that hope is not materializing, and they are having to endure low pay and bad conditions along the way."

The union said statistics produced in February, showed that, of 76,000 youngsters leaving the scheme, only 34 per cent found work, with 5 per cent joining other schemes, 2 per cent returning to full-time education and 58 per cent unaccounted for. The union fears many of those will be unemployed.

Youthaid, a pressure group for young unemployed people, said cash limits set for the scheme's second year were evidence that the Manpower Services Commission expected many people to drop out of training schemes.

Hospital food poisoning spread by beef left out on warm day

From Craig Seton, Wakefield

Cooked beef taken from a refrigerator and left for 10 hours in a kitchen and a ward on a warm day was responsible for the spread of the salmonella outbreak at the Stanley Royd psychiatric hospital in Wakefield, but the source of the original infection is still unknown.

The number of deaths reported since the food poisoning outbreak remained yesterday at 26, although laboratory tests on samples from 17 dead patients showed only 10 proved positive for salmonella infection.

No new suspected cases were officially reported yesterday. The number of patients suffering salmonella-type symptoms was 14 – eight fewer than on Sunday – although seven are *still seriously ill.*

Officials refused yesterday to comment on a new report that four suspected cases of food poisoning are now being treated at the neighbouring Pinderfields Hospital. They said any comment would be made today. The report suggested that three of the four patients at Pinderfields were from Stanley Royd.

Officials denied claims that conditions in the Stanley Royd hospital kitchens were unhygienic, but health service unions renewed calls for a full inquiry into the outbreak and criticized the Wakefield Health Authority's handling of it.

The news that roast beef prepared for a salad tea at the 900-bed Stanley Royd hospital on August 25 was "the vehicle by which the infection was spread" was given by Dr Geoffrey Ireland, district medical officer of the authority. But he told a press conference: "We are at a loss as to how it was introduced to the hospital kitchen."

Health officials believe the poisoning could have been introduced through raw meat, offal, poultry or eggs. The health authority said kitchen staff had been checked and those who had positive laboratory specimens sent home, but officials would not say how many had proved positive.

Dr Ireland said the beef had been cooked on August 24 and left in a refrigerator. At 7.15am the following day it was taken out, sliced and left on trays ready for the 5pm tea, leaving the kitchen between 2pm and 3pm.

He said: "The fact that it remained at the kitchen and ward temperature on a warm day for some 10 hours is significant; we firmly believe it allowed the organism to develop.

He said that while experts were still striving to find the source of the infection, in 60 per cent to 70 per cent of food-poisoning cases the source was never found.

He added: "I believe that the beef should not really have left the refrigerator until after lunch – say between 1pm and 2pm. The fact that it was a warm day added to the problem. Why it came out at 7.15 in the morning must be looked into."

Registration loophole uncovered

How wrecked cars are still used

By Tony Samstag

About a third of the 16 million privately registered cars and vans in Britain could be back on the road after a serious accident without the authorities being aware that they had been damaged.

This potentially lethal loophole in licensing and insurance procedures came to light yesterday through the news that the Metropolitan Police are investigating the discovery of parts of a red Ford Sierra wrecked by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader in a motorway crash last year.

A spokesman for Mr Kinnock said he had been approached by a senior Scotland Yard officer in June to discuss an apparent illegal recycling.

There was no question of Mr Kinnock himself having had anything further to do with the car after it was towed away and written off by the insurance company.

The loophole that makes it possible for a badly damaged car to be patched up and resold, with no record of the accident, arises from the reliance of the vehicle licensing centre at Swansea on reports from insurance companies.

When a car covered by comprehensive insurance is written off, either because it is considered too expensive to repair or is too badly damaged to be repaired at any price, the insurer issues a "serious damage report", which is fed into the computer at Swansea.

If the car is subsequently re-registered, the licensing centre alerts the local police, who may call on the new owner to check that the car is roadworthy and has been acquired legally.

But only two-thirds of privately registered cars carry comprehensive insurance. For those covered only by third-party policies, insurance companies are not involved in damage claims and owners are under no legal obligation to notify Swansea of a serious crash. Such cars can vanish (and reappear) relatively easily.

The salvage trade in write-offs is big business. One of the *larger motor insurers, Norwich* Union, sells about 5,000 cars as salvage or scrap each year. If the average price were £500, that would be worth £2.5m. As Norwich Union has about 6 per cent of the market, the national total would be nearly £42m.

The Automobile Association, which estimates that 50,000 *write-offs will be returned to the* roads this year through second-hand car dealers, repeated its advice yesterday that would-be purchasers should get a quali*fied engineer to check any cars* they contemplate buying.

Probably the most lucrative illegal use of a write-off is the recycling of number plates and indentification discs in a stolen car of a similar model. This is thought to be the reason for the Metropolitan Police's interest in Mr Kinnoch's Sierra.

Proposal to replace car tax attacked

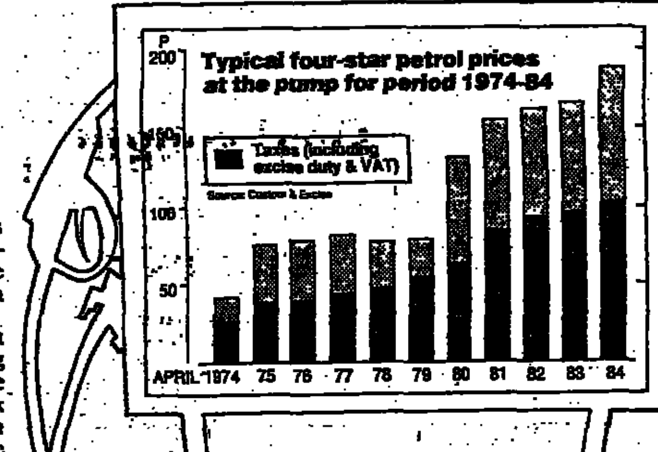
By David Cross

The motor and oil industries yesterday criticized any suggestion that road taxes should be scrapped in favour of a substantial rise in petrol prices.

The department of Transport has disclosed that the existing Vehicle Excise Duty could be abolished by increasing the tax on petrol by at least 34p a gallon. The move would enable the Government to catch road tax dodgers, at present estimated to be defrauding it of up to £174m a year.

However, a Department spokesman said yesterday that the Government had no plans to replace road taxes with a surcharge on petrol; the figures had been worked out in response to a request from the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts for possible options to the present system.

The Automobile Association said it was "very strongly opposed" to any such change.



An increase in petrol taxes would hit high milage road users unfairly.

Moreover, motorists would still have to pay a small vehicle registration fee, which future *governments would be free to* increase at will, without any corresponding cut in the petrol tax.

The Motor Agents Association, which represents 14,000 garage owners, said that petrol sales would fall sharply if taxes were raised by between 30p and 40p a gallon. The average petrol station would be paying an extra £2,000 for each delivery of oil, he said.

Oil companies were already *reported to be discussing a new* petrol increase of up to 6p a gallon, the amounyt they claim to be losing on every gallon

The idea of raising petrol taxes to prevent road tax evasion was last rejected by the Government in 1979

Weight-watching diet sheet for home computers

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

Weight-watchers and others concerned about their diet are expected to be attracted to a novel computer program published by the Consumers' Association and the programming company, Acornsoft.

Watch Your Weight, a program designed to run on BBC and Electron home computers, allows the user to determine his *individual health diet.* It has information on the calorific value of most foods, enabling the user to calculate the calories in any menu.

The user's ideal weight is determined by a chart based on sex, age and height. The consumers' association says: "You may well be a bit plump or not quite the rifht shape, but the important thing is that any excess weight you are carrying around is not affecting your health badly."

The programme helps the weight-watcher monitor food intake and plan weight-loss by setting a goal weight to be achieved in a given period. A number of options are offered to achieve the target.

The program is an extension of the Consumers' Association publishing activities of *Which?* magazine. Other titles include home finance programs and two versions of *Taxcalc*, based on the *Which? Tax Saving Guide*.

A program to help determine fitness levels, based on blood pressure, pulse rate and other measurements is one of several programs planned by the association.

Seaside rapist assaulted six victims in eight years

A man who admitted six rapes, indecent assault and attempted rape was jailed for life at Chelmsford Crown Court yesterday. His victims were aged between 15 and 47.

John Eadie, aged 31, an unemployed engineer, of Keith Way, Prittlewell, Essex, attacked women in Southend, Essex, during an eight-year period. His first attack was in 1976.

All the assaults were within three miles of Southend seafront. *As most of the victims had* attended night clubs, he became known as the "Disco Rapist".

Eadie admitted raping two girls aged 15 and 17, two girls aged 16 *and two women aged 45 and 47.*

He admitted causing grievous bodily harm to a woman aged 23, whose nose and cheekbone were broken, and attempting to rape her. He also admitted robbing three of his victims and indecently assaulting another.

He was jailed for life for the rapes and given concurrent sentences of two years for indecent assault, five years for robbery, six years for attempted rape, and 10 years for causing grievous bodily harm.

He was *told by Judge* Greenwood: "You have behaved to these unfortunate women, some young and some not so young, like a monster".

Mr Andrew *Munday*, for Eadie, said that, in spite of the horrendous nature of the offences, Eadie was a diligent husband and a caring and *responsible father*. "He described his actions as filthy and behaving like an animal", Mr Munday said.

● A rapist who copied acts he had seen in *pornographic* magazines was sentenced yesterday to four years of youth custody.

Paul Lowther, aged 19, of Paddock Close, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, pleaded guilty at St Albans Crown Court to two charges of rape and one of indecent assault. His victim was a trainee nanny aged 17.

Dr Who and judo star give lessons on TV

Peter Davison a former Dr Who, and Brian Jacks the judo expert, will help BBC viewers with a "little light learning" this autumn.

They have joined BBC Television's Further Education Department to present a series during the coming months.

Peter Davison will host a series on learning to drive, aimed at people who do not have English as their first language, in a new programme called *'L' Driver*.

Brian Jacks will get to grips with computers in a live monthly magazine programme called *Microlive*.

He will be joined by Lesley Judd, the former *Blue Peter* presenter, who will report regularly on micro-computer developments; and by Freff, an American television personality, who will report on the computer scene from New York.

The autumn further education programmes were announced yesterday by Mr David Hargreaves, head of continuing education for BBC Television.

Ken Hom will teach viewers the art and secrets of Chinese cooking in a new series; Fay Weldon and Richard Hoggart will look at the effect of the economic recession; and a new French course will be presented by two French television celebrities – Carolle Rousseau, who was seen in *Tenko* and *Are You Being Served* – and Patrick Simpson-Jones.

Two hurt in Eton blaze on eve of term

Two women jumped for their lives from a first-floor window to escape a fire at Westbury House, Eton College, at 3am yesterday.

Miss Ann Hughes amd Miss Lynne Cuthbertson, domestic workers at the dormitory, were taken to hospital with leg and ankle injuries.

The housemaster, Mr Richard Quibell, his wife Sue, and their two sons, aged nine and 15, were asleep and were among those moved out along with the House matron and other staff.

The headmaster, Dr Eric Anderson, said: "Naturally I am relieved that it happened during the holidays rather than term time. There were no boys or students in the house at the time, the new term does not start until Wednesday."

He said the fire had destroyed two rooms in the staff quarters, but the boys' accommodation was not damaged. "So there's no reason why they cannot return later this week," he said.

Normally 50 boys, aged between 13 and 18, live in the house, one of the schools' 25 boarding houses.

More than 20 firemen fought the fire for nearly three hours. It is believed to have been started by a fault in a television set or by a discarded cigarette end.

Winning wine

An English wine from Pulham Vineyards, Norfolk, beat 38 wines from 25 countries to win the gold medal at an *international tasting in London* yesterday.

School bus crash

Eight children were taken to hospital with slight injuries yesterday after two school coaches were in a head-on collision near Gawcott, Buckinghamshire.

Daughter freed

Luise Legemah, aged 16, of Datcher Road, Catford, was cleared on the direction of the judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, of murdering her father, Albert Legemah, aged 52, with a baseball bat.

Soldier jailed

A British soldier, Karl Smith, aged 21, who became addicted to cocaine while serving in West Germany, was given a three-year jail sentence at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He admitted robbing two west London off-licence owners of £300 while armed with an imitation pistol. He spent the money on drugs.

Council donkeys

Sheffield City Council has bought six donkeys to take children for rides in the city's parks. Councillors will decide this week whether to offer the rides free or make a small charge.

Fish killed

Hundreds of fish, including trout, died after Henmoor brook, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, turned bright orange from deposits believed to have been washed from rocks in heavy rain.

Road inquiry

A public inquiry into the proposed M1-A1 link road between the junction of the M1 and M6 at Catthorpe and the A604 near Huntingdon, starts at Kettering, Northamptonshire, today.

Plane recovered

The wreckage of a Hurricane fighter which crashed in a field at Terrington St John, Norfolk, in March, 1941, has been recovered by the Fenland Aircraft Preservation Society, the society's fifth. The pilot, Sergeant R. W. Read, bailed out safely.

Teacher accused

Mr Richard Catherwood, aged 38, a supply teacher with the Inner London Education Authority, will appear in court on Monday accused of supplying LSD and cannabis at his home in Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich on June 15, and other drugs charges.

Greene tribute

Greene King and Sons, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, are *brewing 100,000 bottles* of a special light ale to celebrate the birthday of Mr Graham Greene, the novelist whose family links with the firm go back to the eighteenth century.



Mr and Mrs Compton and their daughter with the new baby (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Daughter for Denis Compton at 66

Denis Compton, who swept, hooked and cover-drove his way to 123 first-class centuries – 18 of them in one record-breaking season – celebrating a novel career-best: figures of five for 66.

Victoria Alexandra Christine Compton, aged six days, is Mr Compton's fifth child. She was born at Heatherwood Hospital in Berkshire – "just opposite the finishing line at Royal Ascot" – to his third wife Christine, aged 40, on Wednesday.

Mr Compton, who was 66 in May, said yesterday his wife was tired but delighted and he felt "terrific". He added: "I suppose I am much too old but I shall just take it as it comes. I am going to forget about the disadvantages and enjoy it while I can. The baby is gorgeous. I could have put her in a beauty contest and she would have walked away with it."

Charities get more calls for clothing

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

The type of poverty which existed 50 years ago is resurfacing today with children unable to go to school because they have no shoes, a report from two charities said.

Changes in social security and local education authority rules, and the rise in the numbers of people dependent on supplementary benefit has led to increasing calls on charities for help with shoes and clothing, the report, from the Family Welfare Association and the Child Poverty Action Group, said.

Grants given for childrens clothing by the association rose by 400 per cent in the three years to 1982/83 and other charities were facing similar pressures, the report said.

Changes in social security rules that applied tighter conditions to clothing claims in 1980 led to a fall from 360,000 special supplementary benefit payments for clothing in 1979 *to 71,000 in 1982, at a time* when the numbers dependent on supplementary benefit rose from 4.4 million to more than seven million, the report said.

Local education authorities have reduced school uniform grants in many cases, the report said, and the unemployed who only receive the lower rate of supplementary benefit were having increasing difficulty in coping.

Carrying the Can: CPAG and FWA (1, Macklin Street, London WC2; £1.50).

Prize film video tapes 'obscene'

A film which won awards at the 1981 Cannes and London film festivals is an obscene "glorification of mutilation and death", a jury at Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, was told yesterday.

Possession was granted an X certificate by the British Board of Film Censors, but Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said, an identical version on video tape was made accessible to children and others who might be corrupted by it.

On July 29 last year police raided premises in London and confiscated the master tape and 687 copies of the film. The distributors, Video Tape Centre, of the Strand, deny having obscene articles for gain.

Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, for the defence, told the jury, "You may find parts absolutely revolting, but that is not the test. Some may find the film highly artistic or deadly boring and deeply depressing."

The trial continues today.

Some beer prices up 4p a pint

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Three of the big brewers, Bass, Allied Lyons and Courage, are raising beer prices in the South-East, mostly by between 3p and 4p a pint at retail prices. But Courage is resisting increases in recession-hit Wales and the West Midlands.

Bass's Charrington subsidiary is raising wholesale prices to the point where 4p will be added at the bar to a pint of most ales and lagers, although Toby bitter goes up 2p a pint. The price increases, which will be passed on to the trade next Monday, will mean Charrington IPA prices, although varying from area to area, will rise to as much as 86p a pint: Toby bitter to at most 82p; Carling Black Label to 98p; Tennents Extra premium lager to £1.08; and draught Bass to 96p. Local prices can be as much as 10p or 12p less.

Jury asks to see all Laitner deaths film

From Peter Davenport, Durham

The jury in the trial of Arthur Hutchinson, charged with the murder of three members of a Sheffield family, was yesterday shown all of a seven-minute police video film of the aftermath of the killings, at their request.

They rejected a warning from Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for the prosecution, that he had tried to protect them "from some of the nastier shots" when they were shown only selected frames last week.

Details of the injuries inflicted on the victims were described to the jury, at Durham Crown Court, by professor Alan Usher, at Home Office pathologist.

Mr Hutchinson, aged 43, of Kelso Grove, Hartlepool, Cleveland, is charged with murdering Mr Basil Laitner, a solicitor, his wife, Avril, a doctor, and their son, Richard, after the wedding of their elder daughter. He is also charged with raping their younger daughter, Nichola, then aged 18, and with aggravated burglary. He denies all charges.

The first scenes filmed inside the Laitner house in Dore Road, Dore, Sheffield, were of the downstairs bedroom which Laitner shared with her husband. There was a posy of flowers on the dressing table and on the bloodstained bed were scattered a wallet and credit cards.

Det Supt Terry Stuart, who headed the murder inquiry, said that after his arrest on November 5 last year near Hartlepool, Mr Hutchinson was told that he was wanted for questioning about the killings.

When asked why he had killed the Laitners he is said to have told the police: "I didn't kill them people." He also denied ever having been in their home.

Mr Hutchinson is due to go into the witness box to begin his defence today, when the case continues.



THE SDP ASSEMBLY ● Williams address ● Jenkins warning ● Education pledge ● Pit strike

Jenkins warning against quarrels

Reports from John Winder, Sheila Beardall, and Barbara Day

The Social Democratic Party should not tie itself into constitutional knots by seeking a forced or premature merger with the Liberals, although the effectiveness of the Alliance depended on there being a union of hearts working permanently together, and not just a temporary arrangement of opportunism and convenience.

Shortly after that contribution to the debate on the progress of the alliance between the two parties Mr Roy Jenkins, founder-leader of the SDP, was given a long standing ovation at the party's assembly yesterday at Buxton, Derbyshire.

He said that the objective from the beginning had been not to establish a fringe party manoeuvring between the fixed banks of the two traditional parties, using the Liberals when they needed them and lunging off on their own when they felt they did not.

"It was not for that limited objective that we were created, but to create a massive third force and quickly to become a second or first force.

"I believe that possibility is still there, but we shall not achieve it if we quarrel with our Liberal allies."

There could be no SDP victory without Liberal votes. "We must live together in mutual respect and affection. *On that basis and on no* other can we offer the country the alternative it deserves."

Earlier, Mr Jenkins had said that the party was opposed to any action *to bring down the Government* by any undemocratic means, but was nevertheless dedicated to getting rid of Mrs Thatcher at the earliest possible moment.

The decision to appoint Mr MacGregor as chairman of the coal board, the apotheosis of ideological *appointments, had been a* crass error. It was a determined piece of wrong-headedness which has brought predictable results.

"Of course Mr Scargill wanted a strike from the moment he became president of the NUM, but that was not a reason for giving him what he wanted and had hitherto failed to achieve."

Any of the past three chairmen of the coal board could have secured the closure of the necessary *collieries without* giving Mr Scargill the lever to mount a strike.

If Mr Scargill was allowed to win it would be a blow against union democracy and a victory for intolerable intimidation and violence. It would complete the undermining of moderate union leadership *which* Mrs Thatcher had done so much to weaken by her masterstroke at GCHQ.

Leading article, page 15

Today's debates

Today's assembly *business* includes debates on environment policy and competitiveness in the social market economy. In the afternoon there are debates on industrial relations, youth policy, the sinking of the Belgrano, and party policymaking.



Dr Owen (left) and Mr Rodgers (right) applauding Mrs Williams after her address yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris).

We need Liberals, Williams tells delegates

The Social Democratic Party and the Liberals would need each other for as far ahead as could be seen, Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, said in *her speech to the assembly*.

To sustained applause she said "We have agreed to draw up common policies for the next election. Ours is not an alliance of expediency but a lasting alliance of principle."

She said that divided the parties *could not prevail in a harsh political* climate. Their relationship had grown closer and stonger in the past year. They had agreed on procedures for shortlisting candidates and had already selected nearly 100.

"The media declare that David Owen *is now a one-man band", she said.* "The barber shop quartet has been replaced by a soloist and a fan club. But that isn't an accurate account.

"The SDP has abundant talent in the ranks of its MPs and previous MPs, the council, and its members. I have no doubt that the SDP with its Liberal allies could form a government more gifted than any since the adminis*trations of Attlee or of Lloyd George."*

She said that opponents had tried to *divide Dr Owen and Mr David Steel* and had suggested one was overshadowing the other.

"They would, wouldn't they – our opponents", she said. "For the evidence that able and ambitious politicians can work together for the common good is *exactly what the public wants and its* appeal is immensely powerful."

On the miners' strike, she said that if it resulted in the destruction of a civil and unarmed police force which had public support then it was an almost unforgivable price to pay.

She said that Mr Arthur Scargill had much bigger aims than winning the strike. He wanted to make Britain over to the image of the societies he most admired, which were found east of the Iron Curtain.

"It is not even clear that Mr Scargill even wants a negotiated settlement. As for Mr MacGregor, he has taken refuge in a plastic bag. *He ought to be warned* of the dangers of suffocation.

At the TUC Mr Neil Kinnock had deserved credit for at last condemning violence on the picket lines.

She added: "But Neil Kinnock must have wondered why, if Arthur Scargill could command his pickets to restrain themselves at Brighton, he apparently cannot do so at *Bilston Glen* or *Port* Talbot".

Miners were not stupid and had not all been brainwashed. They saw in many areas a desert containing one oasis of jobs, the local pit. If that went, there was nothing. To the agenda of the strike talks should be added the creation of new jobs when a pit had to close.

Turning to the economy, she said: "Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaks of the country's recovery being on course. Whose recovery? *The manufacturing workers*? The dairy farmers? The elderly? The growing conscript armies of the poor? Whose recovery, Mr Lawson? Yours and your *Government's* and a few people in the City."

Britain was the *most* secretive democrcy in the world and that secrecy was becoming dangerously obsessive. National security must not be equated with the saving of ministeral face.

"What issue of national security hung on Sarah Tisdall's revelations? Let alone the shabby evasion ministers demanded to avoid the sinking of the Belgrano?"

Victory for Scargill 'must be denied'

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, *said that if Mr Arthur Scargill* and the NUM leadership were allowed to claim that the union had bludgeoned the Government into conceding its terms, the present *working miners would be the first in* the queue for redundancy.

Answering a question about the SDP leadership's view of the strike, Dr Owen said that the closure of Cortonwood had been conducted in a way damaging to the trust of the miners, but the nub of the issue was uneconomic pits.

They should not duck the reality that 15 per cent of the mining industry was providing £330m of its *loss-making.*

"Although we always want an amelioration and compromise to *find a middle way, there are some* people with whom it is almost impossible to reach a compromise" (applause). Dr Owen added that Mr Scargill was very close to being that.

"I do not want a settlement at any price out of these talks and I urge *you to think about the 55,000* miners who have been working throughout the dispute and the consequences for them and how life will be if they go back into the pits against the background of Arthur Scargill, Mick McGahey, and their cohorts being able to claim that they have bludgeoned the Government to concede their demand. The first in the queue for redundancy would be those who have been working over the past six months."

Party pledge to spend on education and to change the system

The SDP was committed to maintaining realistic levels of spending on education while implementing radical change in the system, Mrs *Fiona Beckett*, a member of the Council for Social Democracy, said when opening a debate on education.

She contrasted that commitment *with the Government's demand for* further cuts in a service already pared to the bone while claiming to put a premium on self-improvement and with the Labour Party's promises of money and no real change.

She wanted the message to go out that *Social Democrats* were prepared to invest in education.

She proposed a motion condemning the Government's education policy and reaffirming the SDP's commitment to restore expenditure cuts and increase spending in order to broaden access to education, raise standards, invest in the development of *mathematical, scientific*, and technical skills, and create an integrated system of education and training.

Mrs Hilary Long, Bristol, *proposed an amendment*, later carried unanimously, to ensure future access to places in higher education and training for those young people who had missed their chance because of government cuts.

Mrs Anne Sofer, replying to the debate, said the priorities must be to provide for those at present getting no educational training beyond the age of 16 and for those adults who needed training or retraining. More money was needed.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

● The Prime Minister was a woman who despised her own sex, Miss Polly Toynbee said when moving the motion on a policy for women. She added: "How ironic that it should be the first woman Prime Minister that set back the cause of women's rights by decades."

The motion called for tax relief of up to £15 a child a week for working parents, the setting up of family centres, special activities for school-age children after school hours, and a carer's charter. It also called for a reform of tax and benefits systems to give men and women equality.

The motion was agreed to.

It is ironic that the party which began with a passion for collective leadership should now *be obsessed* by the fear that it sounds like a one-man band.

Mrs Shirley Williams was at pains to belie the charge in her presidential address to the SDP Assembly at Buxton yesterday. Nor was that the only occasion when she or other speakers showed themselves to be sensitive to the allegation.

To a large extent it is unfair that just when Dr David Owen has made the personal breakthrough that the Social Democrats desperately needed he should be accused of hogging the show.

How could he have done otherwise if he was to make the national impact that he has, in the House of Commons and in the country, in little more than a year as party leader? What else did anyone expect from the leader of a party with only six MPs at the beginning of this parliament, and which still boasts no more than seven?

Cabinet experience in the wings

It was not David Owen's fault that Mrs Williams, Mr William Rodgers, and other members of substance lost their seats at the general election.

One of the most impressive features of the SDP when it was first established was the wealth of ministerial experience in its ranks. Soon all four of its former *cabinet ministers* were together in the Commons, Mrs Williams and Mr Roy Jenkins winning by-elections to rejoin Dr Owen and Mr Rodgers. Sitting alongside them were former junior ministers as well as experienced backbenchers.

Now only Dr Owen and Mr Jenkins, of the parliamentary party, are former cabinet ministers, while Mr Robert Maclennan is the only former *junior minister left*. As the previous leader of the SDP who is not quite on the same wavelength as Dr Owen, Mr Jenkins is understandably not so active as he was.

It was therefore very necessary for the SDP that Dr Owen should fill the vacuum. It was *unavoidable* that the *media* should turn to him time and again as the only natural spokesman for his party. Had he modestly declined and tried to push forward other Social Democrats, television and radio producers *would* often *simply* have turned elsewhere.

Nor does any other Social Democrat command the attention of the House of Commons as he does. What has been remarkable is not that Dr Owen is the only *Social* Democrat from whom much has been heard over the past year, but that so much has been heard from him. Of all the opposition party leaders his personal performance has been by far the most impressive.

Yet there is something to the criticism. *Dr Owen* is in the position of a star batsman who has been given the captaincy in recognition of his batting rather than because of his ability to *handle the team. His* batting has improved with the responsibility, but he has yet to raise the team's performance. It would be no help for him to drop himself in the batting order, but he might think a bit *more about how to manage* the bowling.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

The analogy is not so far-fetched as most sporting metaphors in politics because the doubt that persists about Dr Owen is whether, as a *brilliant individualist, he* recognizes how much British politics is a team game.

Dr Owen has a considerable knowledge of American politics, and there is a sense in which he operates more in the *style of* an American than a British politician.

In the United States personality counts for more than party; otherwise President Reagan, as the candidate of the minority party, would *not* be *such a hot favourite* to be reelected in November. The loner who builds a personal following can get to the top there.

Politician can rise only with party

But in this country a politician can rise only with his party. The strong leader of a weak party is doomed to be one *of the romantic* failures of British politics. If Dr Owen is to escape that fate he should now have two priorities.

It has been necessary for him to project himself as he has over the past year, but there is the *suspicion that* he knows no other style of leadership. He needs to dissolve that suspicion by creating an atmosphere in which other people of calibre are able and eager to give of their best.

His second priority should be to get Mrs Williams and Mr Rodgers back *into the House of* Commons as quickly as possible. That will not be easy. No by-election is pending and Dr Owen cannot simply choose the candidate when there is one. But he badly needs the party's other *heavyweights* beside *him* in the Commons.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION ● Presidential address ● Pill for men

Education system blamed for decline

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

British education is designed neither to help the individual to lead a full life not to help the nation to hold its own in a competitive world, according to *Sir Alastair Pilkington*. This draconian diagnosis was given last night in a presidential address marking the opening of the annual meeting of the *British Association* for the Advancement of Science, in Norwich.

As well as being an eminent industrialist, Sir Alastair has been one of the most successful inventors of the past 30 years. *He led the team which* perfected the float glass process for manufacturing flat glass; thereby revolutionizing an industy.

Yesterday he drew on that experience in proposing measures to halt industrial *decline. But he* left no doubt that the way ahead was long and difficult.

His speech, entitled "Understanding and Application", asked why "as a nation we fall short in our ability to apply the results of our understanding to achieve success".

Sir Alastair said: "Gaps in *industrial* performance between this country and others such as *the US and Japan remain* wide and coutinue to widen. We are evidently not winning with applied science."

He presented the lastest findings of the European Management Forum's investigation *into international* competitiveness. The performance of 22 industrial countries was analysed. Japan was in front followed by Switzerland, the US and West *Germany in that* order.

The United Kingdom was number 14 on the list, having slipped from second place to the *United States in 1950.*

His diagnosis included two conditions *that* needed treatment. He called one "a false *idea of respectability*" and the other "inflexibility". He said the "respectability order" went a long way back to the landed gentry. But the attitude persisted that it was less *respect*able to be a scientist, rather *than to follow one of the other* professions.

But he advised aspiring *young scientists* and *engineers* against becoming trapped in a specialist cul-de-sac. He suggested that individuals making a career in industry should make a first move sideways before 30 years of age, into technical marketing for example. That sort of job provided a broader perspective and it should give a person a greater ability to make other moves.

Sharpest criticism was reserved for an artificial separation between education and training. He said that went back to the medieval monasteries and *guilds. The* monasteries looked after the three Rs and the guilds training.

"This country holds on to this separation more tightly than other countries and this is particularly damaging to those *whose talents are not recognised* by exams", he asserted.

He said float glass was brought to success by partnership between many groups: chemists, physicists, glass technologists, engineers, production and marketing *men*, lawyers and patent agents. It was *interdependence* and a commitment to the same goal that succeeded. Unjustified status *differences* were removed, employees had the flexibility to do a wide range of tasks, and the management style was based on openness and involvement.

Progress towards a male Pill

There is renewed interest in the development of a male contraceptive pill using gossypol, a compound derived *from the cotton plant*.

Gossypol is the only molecule that comes close to providing a male pill. Its properties for causing infertility were discovered more than 15 years ago in China, but *the compound was not reliable*.

Recent research has shown that there are two forms of gossypol. One is an effective contraceptive and the other not.

The investigation which showed that the molecule of active gossypol had a mirror image molecule which was not active was outlined *to the* British Association yesterday by Dr S A Matlin, of City University, London, at a special meeting on how *chemistry and natural products* could be harnessed for food and health care in the Third World.

Whitehall brief

A Civil Service resistant to change

By Peter Hennessy

To work in Whitehall these days is not to live in an open society where dissent and discussion are encouraged. The Official Secrets Act of 1911, if *frequency of use is any guide*, has become the dominant legislative legacy of the Asquith administration which was, ironically, Britain's last Liberal government.

It was all the more surprising, *therefore*, to find at York University last week a Whitehall duo who, with official permission, delivered in public a sharp critique of the Civil Service culture and its resistance to managerial reforms dear to the Prime Minister's heart.

The authors *of the paper*, "The impact of the efficiency strategy: political clout or cultural change?" were Professor Les Metcalfe, recently a member of the Civil Service College now at the European Institute of Public Administration in Maastricht, and Ms Sue Richards, a senior lecturer at the college.

The Metcalfe-Richards *thesis, delivered to a conference* of academics and civil servants, reduced to its essentials, was that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's political clout, formidable though it is, may not achieve a lasting managerial revolution unless the century-old culture of our permanent career Civil *Service* is changed as well.

In a section worthy of the pen of Sir John Hoskyns, director-general of the Institute of Directors, Mrs Thatcher's former senior policy adviser and an astringent critic of what he calls "the Whitehall failure team", Professor Metcalfe and Ms Richards described the "disbelief system" which prevents the senior Civil Service from absorbing the more sophisticated parts of recent management thinking and reduces their concept of the subject to the efficient discharge of routine tasks

According to the Metcalfe-Richards *paper, the Whitehall* disbelief system manifests itself in three forms:

- ● extreme scepticism about proposals for restructuring organizations;
- ● the belief that reforms fail;
- ● the refusal to take seriously management concepts and *ideas which address broader or* longer-term initiatives.

Another feature of the disbelief system often used to insulate our "permanent politicians" from criticism, which Professor Metcalfe and Ms Richards did not mention, is Whitehall's talent for playing the man *not the ball. Instead of* confronting a critique, the qualifications of the critic are usually called into question.

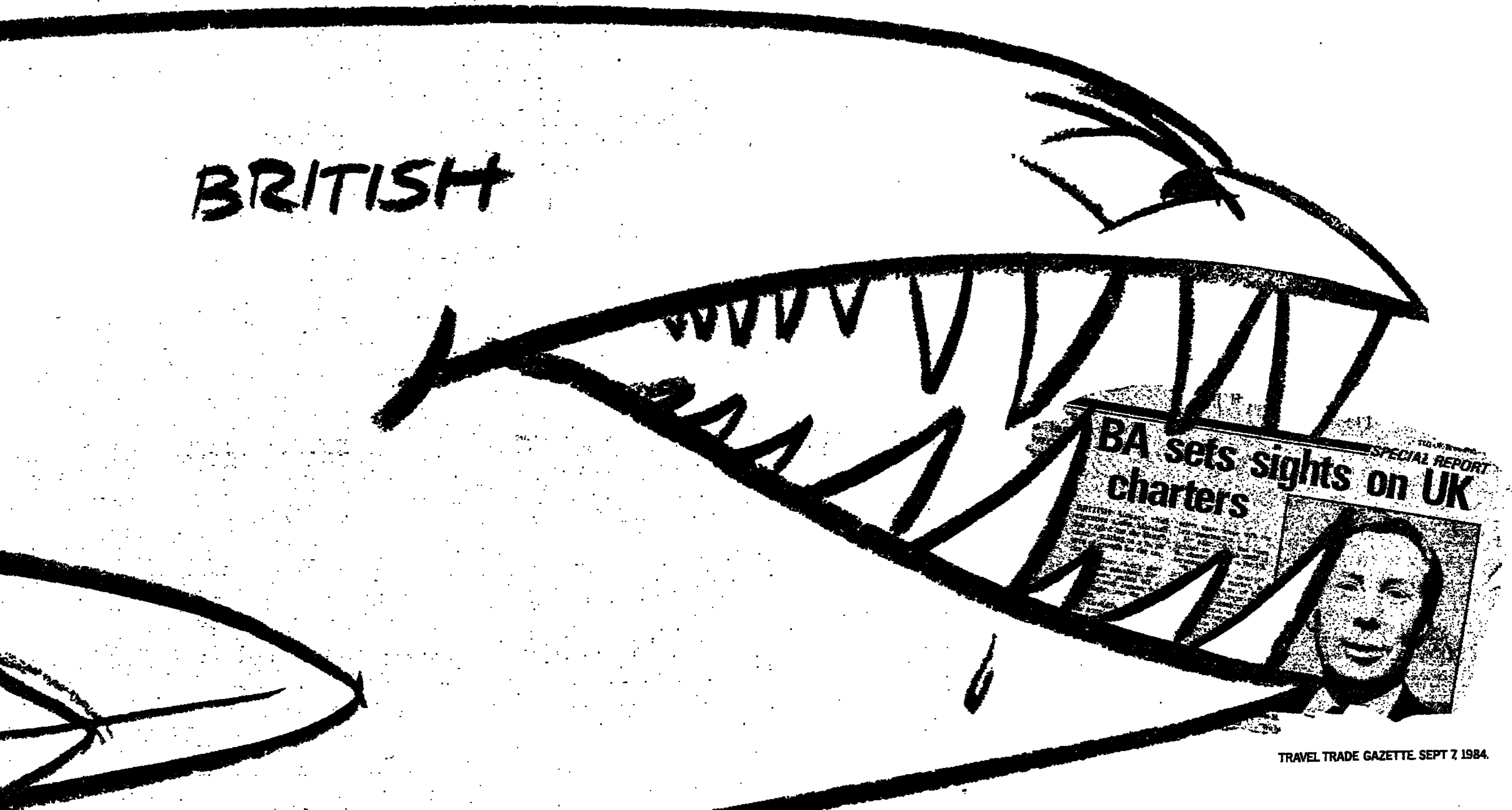
Thus Sir John Hoskyns is dismissed as a *businessman* obsessed with systems analysis and computery whose spell in No 10 was too brief to impose reality on him. Professor Metcalfe and Ms Richards could be disdained as temporaries brought in *from the* academic world (the London Business School and Newcastle Polytechnic, respectively).

That would be unfair – Professor Metcalfe has served in the Prime Minister's *Efficiency Unit* and Ms Richards in the Treasury – and nobody tried *it at York. Indeed,* there was a high degree of receptiveness and an honest recognition from officials present that it is too early to judge if the efficiency strategy, designed for Mrs Thatcher by *Lord Rayner and being carried* through by Sir Robin Ibbs, her second efficiency adviser, really has bitten into the 100-year culture in a permanent fashion.

هكذا من الاصل

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The plane truth from British Airways.



TRAVEL TRADE GAZETTE. SEPT 7 1984.

Last weekend a group of charter airlines published an advertisement to warn the Government of British Airways' ambitions.

We said that unless a privatised British Airways was restrained, it could use its "monopoly profits" from scheduled services to start cut-throat pricing against the charter airlines.

So that, as well as their scheduled service monopoly, British Airways would end up with a charter monopoly as well.

British Airways' Chief Executive was reported in The Observer as saying our campaign was "wildly inaccurate".

Last week the Travel Trade Gazette, however, revealed British Airways' ambitions.

It reported last week:

"British Airways' Chief Executive, Colin Marshall, has singled out the British charter market as a major area of growth for the carrier."

If this competition was on a fair basis, the charter airlines would welcome it.

But unless the Government makes sure British Airways can't fund that competition by their "monopoly profits", then it won't be fair.

We hope that the briefing papers for today's Cabinet meeting to discuss this include last week's Travel Trade Gazette.

That's one mouthful from British Airways they *should* listen to.

ISSUED BY BRITANNIA AIRWAYS AND ORION AIRWAYS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE 8 MILLION BRITISH HOLIDAYMAKERS THAT FLY EACH YEAR.

Mondale unveils programme to avert 'economic Dunkirk'

From Nicholas Ashford, Philadelphia

Warning that the huge federal budget deficit could produce a "post-election catastrophe" and an "economic Dunkirk", Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, unveiled a detailed *plan* yesterday for reducing the deficit by two-thirds by 1989 and challenged president Reagan to produce his own programme.

Mr Mondale's blueprint, involving a mixture of tax increases and curbs on demestic and military spending, would reduce the deficit to $86bn (£66bn by 1989), compared with the $263bn by estimated by the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office.

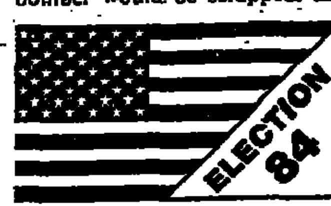
The Administration's own estimate for the 1989 deficit is $162bn compared with a projected $172bn for the current year. This has been challenged as being unrealistic by many independent economists.

In presenting a pledge made at the Democratic Convention in July that he would produce a realistic deficit-reduction programme *before* the election is held. "Today I am levelling with the American people," he told a televised press conference.

He was also seeking to reduce President Reagan's huge lead in the opinion polls by concentrating the election debate on issues rather than personalities. The Mondale camp believes the federal deficit is a chink in the President's armour which they can exploit.

The main elements of the Mondale plan are as follows (for fiscal 1989):

- $25bn would be saved by restricting the increase in defence spending to between 3 per cent and 4 per cent a year. The MX missile, and the B1 bomber would be scrapped, as



would President Reagan's "Star Wars" proposal for research and development into space weapons.
- Cuts in domestic programmes (mainly health and agriculture) would produce savings of $21bn.
- Reduction in interest payments. $51bn.
- Increase in personal taxes. $45bn.
- Increase in corporation taxes. $25bn.
- *Other tax enhancements.* $14bn.

Mr Mondale also proposed increasing spending on certain domestic programmes cut by President Reagan, such as food stamps and child nutrition schemes, by $30bn.

One of the key features of the package is that money raised by increasing taxes would be placed in a special deficit reduction "trust fund" and would not be used to finance *new programmes.*

This is intended to protect Mr Mondale from renewed charges by President Reagan that he is merely proposing a repetition of the "tax, tax, spend, spend" policies of previous Democratic administrations.

"Every penny of new revenues will go into that fund", Mr Mondale declared, adding that any new programmes will be based on the principle of "pay-as-you-go".

Arguing that the less well-off *had had to bear most of the* burden of President Reagan's economic programmes, Mr Mondale said that the bulk of his proposed tax increases would fall on the shoulders of the rich.

The half of the population earning $25,000 or less would pay no extra taxes. The wealthiest 14 per cent, who would be subjected to a 10 per cent surcharge on incomes of over $100,000 (for married couples), would carry 75 per cent of the new burden.

The proposed rises in corporation taxes are aimed in particular at the 90,000 companies which Mr Mondale claims make use of loopholes and other dodges to pay no tax at all.

Answering questions from journalists, Mr Mondale conceded that it was unusual for a presidential candidate to campaign on a platform of increased taxes. However, he argued that whoever wins in November will have to raise taxes in order to *reduce the deficit and that the* real question to be answered was "who will have to pay the increases?

"My budget is fair to the most vulnerable people in our society, who bore the brunt of Mr Reagan's budget cuts. And it is fair to the average-income families, who got no relief from Mr Reagan's tax cuts."

He called on Mr Reagan to stop avoiding the deficit issue. "You can't hide your red ink with blue smoke and mirrors. Let's tell the truth about the *future*," he declared.

Mondale aides admitted their candidate was taking a calculated risk in presenting such a detailed budget plan at this stage in the campaign.

However, they said it was part of a broader offensive designed to define the Mondale candidacy as rooted in issues about which Mr Reagan has little knowledge or concern.

They pointed out that last week Mr Mondale had successfully challenged President Reagan's record on arms control. This week he will go on to deal in more detail with other economic issues.

Mr Mondale said that if nothing was done to reduce the deficit the national debt would double by 1989, interest rate repayments would increase by $100bn, trade and industry would be "clobbered" and long-term economic growth would be undermined. "To do nothing about it is to commit suicide in *slow motion*", he declared.

The Pope's visit to Canada



Church and state: The Pope, with Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, looking on, *waves to the crowds before entering the Quebec museum on the second day of his visit.*

'Give arms cash to sick'

From John Best, Ottawa

The Pope pleaded with world leaders yesterday to divert some of the resources spent on arms production to relieving the suffering of the sick and disabled.

He made the appeal on the second day of his 11-day tour of Canada, during a visit to a centre for the handicapped in Quebec City. The visit to the centre, where he touched hands with or kissed scores of wheelchair patients, was the emotional highlight of his journey so far.

If only a small part of the world's arms budget were devoted to helping the physically and emotionally disabled, he said, "we could make huge progress and ease the fate of many suffering people".

His audience of young and old patients, staff and volunteers in the centre's auditorium burst into applause.

The Pope also came out with a strong, though indirect, condemnation of abortion, and at the same time vigorously championed the cause of the elderly.

He said the unborn cry out: "We have the right to birth". The elderly should be listened to when they say: "We have the right to life".

In his slow progress into the auditorium, the Pope repeatedly stroked faces and hands, touched hands or bent down and listened to private supplications from most of the centre's 215 physically and emotionally disabled patients.

A wheelchair-ridden woman, overcome by the occasion, broke down and cried as the Pope touched her. Her weeping could be heard for a long time.

Today he was due to travel westwards along the St Lawrence River to Montreal.

Louisiana executes fourth man in a year

Angola, Louisiana (Reuter). – A man convicted of beating to death the near-blind godmother of his youngest child was executed in the electric chair at Louisiana state prison. He spent his last hours with his family and friends and ate a final meal of bacon and tomato sandwiches.

Timothy Baldwin, aged 46, lost his last round in six years of appeals when he was told the US Supreme Court refused to block his execution.

Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, expressing reservations about the *morality of* capital punishment, said he could not intervene without new evidence of Baldwin's innocence. It was the fourth execution at the jail in less than a year.

Peking arrests Maoist plotter

Peking (AP) – An official who plotted and directed mass slaughter" during the Cultural Revolution has been arrested in Chongqing, the *People's Daily* reported.

The newspaper accused Xu Mingde of plotting the murder of 19 local officials and a number of other people in *Gäungxi Zhuang*, southern China. "He also killed people himself," it added.

Landmine kills nine soldiers

Colombo. – Nine soldiers were killed by a landmine explosion six miles from Mullativu in the Northern province yesterday (Donovan Moldrich writes).

They were in the first lorry of a patrol convoy. Troops in the other vehicles fired at people on the road suspected of having triggered the device, and the Government said later that four rebels who caused the explosion *had been killed.*

Escape foiled

Hanover (AP). – A man was shot and dragged away by guards on the East German frontier while apparently trying to escape to the West, according to West German border police.

Dalí stable

Barcelona (Reuter) – Salvador Dali, who underwent surgery last Friday for burns threatening his life, is in a stable but still serious condition, a member of the medical team attending him said.

Acid rain study

Oslo (Reuter) – Three British Labour MPs and one Conservative began a five-day tour of *Norway and Sweden to study* the effects of the acid rain which is seriously affecting Scandinavia.

More priests

Rome (Reuter) – The total number of Roman Catholic priests fell between 1973 and 1982 but new recruits have recently been increasing, Vatican statistics show.

3,000 detained

Lima (AFP) – Peruvian police detained 3,000 people in a hunt for guerrillas who carried out two attacks here in 48 hours, killing two sailors and a policeman. Both raids were by three men and a woman thought to be "Comrade Violeta" of the Maoist "Shining Path".

Chinese seized

Hongkong (APF) – An average of 50 mainland Chinese were caught every day this month trying to enter Hongkong illegally, almost double the rate last year.

Charge dropped

Geneva (Reuter) – A Geneva court ordered a 28-year-old Algerian, who hijacked an Air France airliner to Geneva last March, to be confined to a psychiatric clinic. It dropped criminal charges against the unnamed man on the grounds that he suffered from paranoia.

Villagers flee

Jakarta (AP) – More than 13,000 Indonesians have been evacuated from villages on Siau in the Sangir Talaud island group of North Sulawesi since the eruption of Mount Karangetang last Wednesday.

More Nigerians

Lagos – Nigeria's population, generally put at 80 million, reached 94 million last July and could exceed 150 million by the year 2000, the National Population Bureau announced at the weekend during a UN-sponsored seminar on planning.

Killer octopus

Wellington (AP) – Two fishermen from the Pacific island nation of Kiribati were recently held under water and drowned by giant octopuses. The *New Zealand Herald* said the two men were armed with spears.

President plays Polish card

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, embarking on a week of campaigning among ethnic and Roman Catholic groups, said the "oppressor's boot" would never defeat the Polish people. There are 12 million Polish-Americans.

Mr Reagan will be meeting Hispanic groups, blacksand Italian-Ameicans – all of them important to his reelection strategy in the North-East and Mid-West. Most are Democratic voters. In his opening salvo, *Mr Reagan invoked the* names of the Pope, Mr Lech Walesa, the Soliarity union, and the wartime Polish Home Army.

Republican *strategists* planned Mr Reagan's week of ethnic politicking – heavy with both religious symbols and partisan rhetoric – in the hope of capturing some of the Catholic support that will undoubtedly swing behind Ms Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, a Catholic of Italian descent.

Ms Ferraro is facing increasing difficulties with Catholic groups, however, over her policy on abortion. Democratic strategists *are especially* dismayed by a potentially damaging disagreeement between her and Archbishop John O'Connor of New York, who said she had created the mistaken impression that Catholic teaching on abortion was "open to interpretation".

Ms Ferraro has said that, as a Catholic, she opposes abortion, but feels bound to uphold the United States Constitution, which leaves the choice to the individual. She said yesterday she would talk by telephone to the Archbishopof New York – her own diocese – about his criticism. The Archbishop said: "There is no variance, there is no flexibility, there is no leeway. It is the task of the Church to reaffirm that abortion is death."

He has come under fire from Catholic laymen in New York, including Governor Mario Cuomo, for asserting that he did not see how a Catholic in good conscience can vote for a candidate who explicitly supports *abortion. He later said* that he was not telling Catholics who to vote for.

President Reagan, an ardent anti-abortionist, was, by contrast, *fulsomely praised for his* policy by Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia

Mr Reagan indicated that he would be prepared to lift *remaining* sanctions against Poland "in response to further significant movements towards further national reconciliation in Poland".

Jackson tells South every vote counts

From Trevor Fishlock, Columbia, South Carolina

The irrepressible Rev Jesse Jackson is on the road again, swinging through the southern states, urging people to get on to the voters' rolls, to vote Mondale-Ferraro "and send Ronald Reagan back home on his horse".

Mr Jackson, one of the most exciting of modern American political speakers, is hammering his message that every vote counts. President Reagan won most of the South in 1980 by small margins. He took South *Carolina, for example, by only* 11,000 votes "by default", in Mr Jackson's words.

Mr Jackson's purpose is to mobilize the millions of people, *especially blacks, who must* register before they can vote, and get them out on November 6 to support Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic candidate. "Don't be intimidated by Goliath", he told a lunchtime rally here in the heart of his home state. "Little David, you have power in your hand – lift up your mind and use your rock."

As he stumps in the South, talking of a new era of southern involvement in national politics, Mr Jackson is emphasizing *economic and social issues*, the "shift from racial battleground to economic common ground".

As an aside, he is dismissive of Mr Reagan's "prayer cloths and flags" exploitation of religion and patriotism as Republican election themes. "In South Carolina", he said from the steps of the state Capitol building, "as we fight for jobs and peace and justice, let us not be diverted".

In a swipe at Mr Reagan that delighted the crowd, he said: "The issue of prayer in school has been raised. But we can pray in school. You don't have to stand up and pray out loud. *God ain't hard of hearing.*

Mr Jackson's recent decision to embrace the Mondale-Ferraro ticket came after talks to iron out his differences with Mr Mondale and Democratic leaders. Mr Jackson and his supporters sought a commitment to a broader appeal to blacks, who make up about a *fifth of the Democratic electorate.*

It is the desire to beat Mr Reagan that unites blacks and whites in the party and overrides their disagreements. Mr Jackson is on the road in the South because he believes that wholesale registration and a large black turnout gives Mr Mondale the best hope of taking vital southern states.

As he finished his rousing speech in Columbia he called on the unregistered to come forward and register as voters.

Battle for world chess title

Moscow (Reuter) – Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, began his defence of the *title yesterday with a traditional* Keres opening which the challenger, Garry Kasparov, countered with a textbook Sicilian defence.

The two Soviet stars sat on a raised stage among the white marble pillars and chandeliers of the Hall of Columns, ballroom of a Tsarist nobleman's house in Moscow.

The hall, scene of the last world championship to be played in Moscow – between Boris Spassky and Tigran Petrosyan 15 years ago – was *packed with some of the world's* finest chess minds, following the moves played out on a giant demonstration board hung next to the players' table.

Kasparov, looking relaxed and well-groomed, drove up to the building in a new car, imported from West Germany. Karpov arrived in a Swedish car.

Peres deal protects West Bank status

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The agreement on a coalition government for Israel, negotiated by Likud and Labour *leaders, rules out Israeli annexation* of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during its four-year tenure. Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister-designate, told *the Labour Party's Central* Committee yesterday before its vote on the pact.

Likud's Central Committee will vote today and its approval seems assured.

Mr Peres, sometimes shouting into his microphone to be heard over the hubbub from opponents of the proposed coalition said the draft provided *for an invitation to Jordan* to join the peace process. He said Likud had dropped its demands that participation should be on the basis of the Camp David *Accords, which the Jordanians* had not signed.

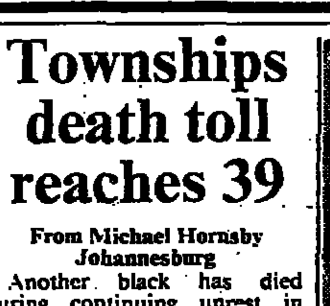
Mr Peres did not mention Labour's concession of dropping its demand that Jordan be invited, on the basis of Security Council resolutions calling for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

The grounds for the talks with Jordan would be determined by the new government, Mr Peres said. It was also agreed that Jordanian proposals *should be considered. If* an agreement was conceived requiring a territorial change, the Israelis would hold new elections.

Mr Peres was constantly heckled by opponents but the applause at the close suggested a majority would back the deal.

On the touchy subject of Jewish settlements in the occupied areas, Mr Peres said it was agreed that existing settlements would not be removed, but the scope of their development would be determined by *the Government in which* Labour would have parity. They would not object to addition of a synagogue or a school, but would oppose new housing.

Mr Peres said there had also been differences with Likud over 28 settlements approved by the outgoing government in 1981 but still on paper. Ten of these were to be located in areas that would go to Israel under Labour's plan for a territorial compromise. Mr Peres said five or six would be founded in the first year.



Townships death toll reaches 39

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Another black has died during continuing unrest in South African townships, bringing to 39 the number of people killed in the past two weeks of clashes. Several hundred are known to have been injured, though there is no accurate figure.

The worst violence yesterday was in Katlehong, 12 miles south-east of Johannesburg. Police said a man attempting to set fire to a shop was killed by another black. A man was injured when police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwing crowds of youths who looted milk and cigarettes from two delivery vehicles.

Police also reported the stoning of schools in Soweto – the centre of the 1976 upheavals but so far relatively quiet in the present wave of unrest – and in a black township outside Warmbaths, a spa town 60 miles north of Pretoria. Tear gas was used to break up crowds which surrounded the homes of four councillors in Tumahole, a township *in northern* Orange Free State.

The Government, meanwhile, has ordered the rearrest of seven leading black and Indian political activists who were released last Friday after a judge in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court had ruled that their detention was invalid under terms of the Internal Security Act.

So far the police have been unable to find the seven men to rearrest them. They include Mr Archibald Gumede, leader of the multiracial United Democratic Front, which led the campaign to boycott recent Indian and Coloured elections.

In a related case, a judge in the Rand *Supreme Court* yesterday turned down an urgent application for the release of eight political detainees, most of whom are associated with the UDF.

Moscow chat show: *Marshal Akhromeyev* (centre), with *Mr Georgy Kornienko, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister*, at his side, answering questions from the NBC presenter, Bryant Gumbel.

Akhromeyev shrugs off his promotion

Washington (AP) – Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, who was appointed as the Soviet Union's senior military officer last week, said yesterday that his assignment was "just a regular change" in the top *ranks of the armed forces.*

Marshal Akhromeyev, aged 61, was named last week to succeed Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov who had served as Chief of Staff of the armed forces since 1977.

In a rare interview broadcast from Moscow on the NBC *Today* programme, Marshal Akhromeyev also said that President Chernenko, who dropped from public view for several weeks this summer, "is working now". But he declined to offer any specific comments about the state of Mr Chernenko's health.

Marshal Akhromeyev, speaking in Russian with simultaneous translations, said: "I can tell you only one thing.... Konstantin Chernenko is working. He carries out his functions, and I cannot add anything except that."

Mr Chernenko, who had not been seen in public since July 13, reappeared last Wednesday at a Kremlin ceremony

*The terse phrasing of a Tass Announce*ment last Thursday, announcing Marshal Ogarkov's departure "in connexion with a new appointment" came as a surprise to Western Kremlinologists and suggested that the Marshal had been demoted.

Malta sees US threat in the Med

Valletta (Reuter) – Mr Alex Sceberras Trigona, the Maltese Foreign Minister, singled out the United States in an attack yesterday, on superpower military interests in the Mediterranean.

Speaking at a meeting of nine non-aligned nations and a top Palestinian official here, he said: "The uses to which the US Navy has been put in our region during the problems in Lebanon *and elsewhere is a reality which* cannot be ignored.

"Naval manoeuvres . . . must be curtailed and in some cases eliminated." He urged countries in the region to reject foreign military bases on their soil.

Mr Farouk Kaddoumi, the Palestine Liberation Organization delegate, said the presence of the US Sixth Fleet in the *Mediterranean* was "a direct threat to the security of the region and its independence".

As well as Malta, the foreign ministers of Egypt, Yugoslavia, Syria, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia and other ministers from Algeria and Cyprus are attending the meeting. Mr Carolos Papoulias, the deputy Foreign Minister of Greece, a *member of Nato*, is attending

Mr Sceberras Trigona called on Nato and Warsaw Pact countries in southern Europe to join in what he called "security-building measures".

Britain says EEC fish pact abused

From Ian Murray Brussels

Britain yesterday accused other EEC fishing countries of failing in their duty to police the common fisheries policy.

During a fish council meeting *in Brussels, Lord Gray, the* British minister, raised the issue as other countries tried to force Britain to allow higher levels of fish to be caught "accidentally".

Lord Gray said that there were "loopholes" in the monitoring of the CFP, which lays down catch levels for each country. These levels are meant *to be policed be each member* state, with a final check by a new team of 13 European Commission officials.

The British minister said that, although the Commission team had improved the situation, other countries were not as "meticulous" as Britain in reporting the exact catch levels.

The main issue was whether *the permitted proportion of "by catch"* fish should be raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. "By catch" is edible fish caught by accident when trawling for varieties that can be used only for fertilizer and animal feed.

In a minority of one, Britain was trying to ensure that any increase was only temporary and was properly policed.

Botswana opposition's tactical error

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Presidet Quett Masire's handsome victory in last weekend's general elections in Botswana, with 29 of the 34 directly elected seats *in* the country's legislature going to his Botswana Democratic Party, consolidates his comfortable position in power.

Four seats went to the main opposition party, the Botswana National Front (BNF), led by Dr Kenneth Koma, a Moscow-trained lawer, who failed to win a seat himself as in every previous election he has fought. One seat was won by the Botswana People's party.

The previous election was in 1979, when Dr Masire was vice-President. He assumed the presidency on the death in 1980 of Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana's foundig father, in accordance with the constitution, but until last weekend had not been endorsed by popular vote.

The BNF slightly imporved its position compared with 1979, when it won 2 of the 32 seats then in the legislature. Its most important sclap was that of Mr Archie Mogwe, the Foreign Minister, in Gaborone North in the capital

President Masire has the power to nominate four MPs in addition to those directly elected, and it is possible he will give one of the four seats to Mr Mogwe, an experienced and respected figure on the international scene.

He is likely to perform the same service for Mrs Kabashabile Disele, the Home Affairs Minister, who was also ousted by the BNF and has now suffered three general election *defeats in succession. President* Masire has been criticized in the past for nominating candidates rejected by the electorate.

The BNF's main campaign *theme* was *the inequitable* distribution of the benefits of the remarkable economic progress which Botswana has made since independence from Britain in 1966.

Spanish fishing crews held by Moroccans

From a Correspondent Madrid

Two Spanish fishing boats were stopped by a Moroccan patrol yesterday and all nine crew members arrested.

No reason for the arrests has been given by the Moroccan authorities, but officials in Spain said they could be a reprisal for an incident last week in which a Spanish skipper "hijacked" two Moroccan soldiers who boarded the boat Santa Teresa de Jesús after it was caught allegedly fishing illegally in Moroccan waters.

Budget dominates talks

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Continuing difficulties over the EEC budget in general, and Britain's views in particular, were thought to have dominated yesterday's meeting between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and his French counterpart, M Claude Cheysson.

But officials said that these were only part of a wide-ranging discussion which also touched on East-West relations. The atmosphere was "excellent".

The meeting was one of a regular series of contacts between the two men, who lunched at the Foreign Secretary's official country home at Chevening in Kent.

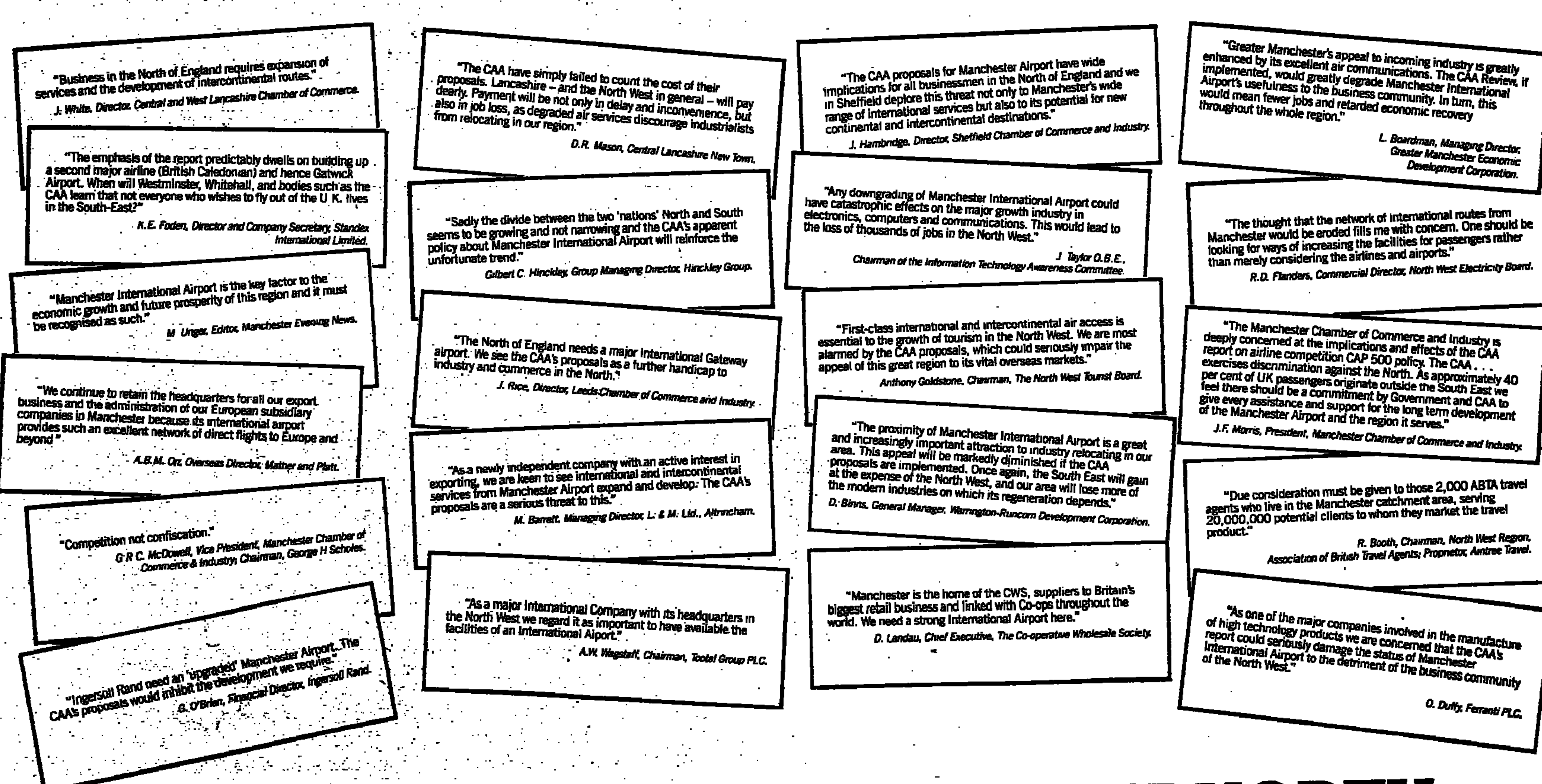
INDUSTRY IN THE NORTH REJECTS THE CAA'S PROPOSALS FOR MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

The recommendations have serious implications not only for airlines but also for airports and the regions they serve.

Manchester Airport would welcome competition but totally rejects airline substitution on its European routes.

The CAA's recommendations award all of the benefits of airline competition to travellers in the South East.

Manchester Airport is the North's International Gateway. Its continued strength and development is crucial to the economic regeneration of an area containing 20 million people.



PEOPLE AND INDUSTRY IN THE NORTH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

MANCHESTER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Rama Rao's men undergo test of nerves on journey to key vote

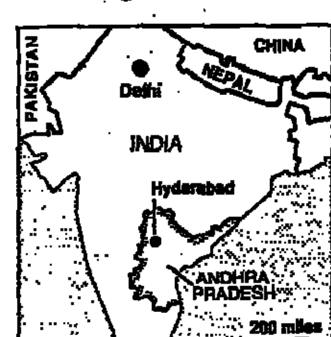
From Michael Hamlyn
Hyderabad

Mr N. T. Rama Rao, the former Chief Minister of the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, who is fighting to get his job back, spent an anxious two hours on the road on the outskirts of Hyderabad, the state capital, yesterday.

He had been to the border with neighbouring Karnataka where he had sequestered members of the legislative assembly who support him, so that they could not be enticed or intimidated by aides of the new Chief Minister, Mr Nadenial Bhaskara Rao. They were now being tansported to the capital to vote in a no -confidence motion in the legislative assembly today.

But at Gagan Pahed, seven miles away from the city, a line of police and a police bus blocked the road which was lined with more than 100 paramilitary police reserves in full riot geat with chest-pads, helmets and shields.

Mr Rama Rao, leading a convoy of eight buses and an



innumerable number of journalists and hangers-on in cars was perched on the roof of his 1942 *Chevrolet van dressed in the* habital saffron that identifies holy men here, waving to the knots of *people who gathered* at the crossroads along the way to greet him.

When the convoy came to the road block, the Deputy Commissioner Police, Mr D. V. Subba Reddy, told Mr Rama Rao that it could proceed only *under his protection to one of* three specified destinations in the city. They could get there, furthermore, *only by disem*barking from their buses and continuing their journey in police buses.

Mr Rama Rao's devotees felt that every moment that the members of the legislative assembly are not acutally under their control they will be subject to temptations to slip out and join the other side. Bribes of 2.5m rupees (£170,000) have been mentioned which would be a great temptation to a politician who might not earn it *in* a lifetime.

The fear was that the police buses might deliver the members *straight to Mr. Bahaskara* Rao, despite Mr Subba Reddy's protests that he would not be party to such a conspiricy.

A two-hour negotiation ensued. Eventually it was agreed the politicians should travel in their own buses to the assembly building.

All this is part of the war of nerves that is going on before today's crucial assembly meeting. It seems probable that the war will continue today with an adjournment of the meeting before getting to the vote. That will, of course, expose Mr Rama *Rao's followers to even further* temptations.



Whitehall parade: General Arun Shridhar Vaidya, Chief of the Indian Army Staff, *inspecting a guard of honour*, provided by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, at the Defence Ministry yesterday. He is on an official visit to the British Army.

Japanese kingmaker backs Nakasone

From David Watts
Tokyo

Japan's political kingmaker, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, has confirmed his support for the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, in the forthcoming contest for leadership of the Liberal-Democrat Party.

Mr Tanaka's public endorsement came in a typically bluff speech by the former Prime Minister to a study session of his own faction of the party, which is the largest.

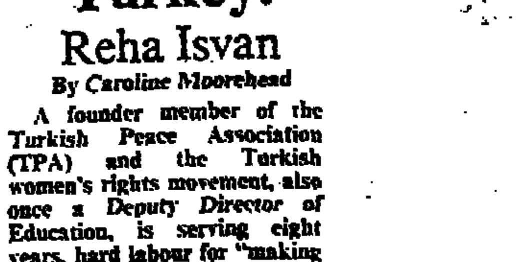
The presidency of the LDP automatically carries with it the post of Prime Minister, since the party has a majority in both houses of the Diet (parliament).

In the way of Japanese politics, Mr Tanaka's public announcement of what was already a *private* pact was indirect. He called for extension of the LDP leader's terms from the present two years to at least three, saying that only a year after taking up the office a president had to start campaigning for the position again. He would like to see the office held for a six-year period, subject to reelection after three.

Mr Tanaka's endorsement puts Mr Nakasone in a strong position to continue his leadership of the party after the November election for the post. But he may not have a *completely free run*: yesterday Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the former Foreign Minister, met *his supporters* to announce that he would also contest the party presidency.

Mr Miyazawa and others who may yet emerge to challenge Mr Nakasone will be facing a party president who has been considerably strengthened by the successful visit of President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea.

Foreign policy has been Mr Nakasone's strong suit but both Mr Miyazawa and another potential contender, *Mr Toshio* Komoto of the Economic Planning Agency, are critical of the party leader's economic policies at home.



Turkey:

Reha Isvan

By *Caroline Moorehead*

A founder member of the Turkish Peace Association (TPA) and the Turkish women's rights movement, also once a *Deputy Director* of Education, is serving eight years, hard labour for "making statements against the national interest". Mrs Reha Isvan, who is 59, and the wife of a former mayor of Istanbul – also currently under indictment – is in Metris prison *in Istanbul*.

After taking a degree in agricultural science, Mrs Isvan took up farming. She became active locally, setting up literacy campaigns in villages, and nationally, founding an organization to conserve Turkey's architectual heritage and becoming the European executive member of the Soroptimists, a women's *equivalent* of the Rotary Club. In 1977 she joined the TPA executive.

In February, 1982, Mrs Isvan was arrested with other prominent TPA members. After being held in Metris prison for 10 months she was released on bail, but less than a year later she and 17 other prominent Turkish public figures were tried before a military tribunal on charges of trying to undermine Turkey's *agreements with the* United States and Nato.

Since the indictment consisted of speeches made by *the* TPA before to the 1980 coup, the defendants are being held guilty for statements which were perfectly legal at the time. The accusation against them is "guilt by association of intention". Mrs Isvan's eight-year prison sentence will be followed by 32 months in internal exile.

● MR *Guillermo Ovando, one of two Paraguayan prisoners* of conscience featured in this column last month, has recently been released after a prolonged hunger strike.



Mrs Isvan addressing the military tribunal

Doubts behind Indonesia's stability

Pragmatist Suharto runs into trouble

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

With an 18-year record of relative political stability, economic growth and a seemingly uncanny knack of balancing between rigid anti-communism and dogged adherence to the non-aligned movement, it would appear President Suharto of Indonesia has little to worry *about*.

He did not, despite ravaging blows from the recession and the drop in oil prices, allow the country to join the fraternity of international monetary-basket cases, nor, despite the international upsurge in Islam, allow *the country's more* militant preachers to get out of hand.

He is, however, worried. Facing the very practical consideration that no man stays in power for ever – he took over the country as a young general *in the midst of a communist* coup attempt in 1965, President Suharto, ever the pragmatist, is now trying to write into law the rules he has personally used to keep the world's fifth most populous country stable. He is meeting an unexpected amount of opposition.

To say people are up in arms would be a wild exaggeration, but strong, domestically re*spected voices have been raised* including those of the late Vice-President Adam Malik; the former Asean Secretary-General, General Dharsono; seniors in the Roman Catholic Church; Muslim political party members; a former Army chief of staff; and several former Cabinet members.

The timing of their protests, many but not all of them banned from appearing in the Indonesian press, is designed to stop or at least modify five Bills President Suharto is trying to push through the Indonesian Parliament. These are designed to determine the composition of Parliament, harness any extremist tendencies in mass oranizations, both religious and social and, perhaps most elusively, institutionalize a political party system that will



President Suharto: nearly 20 years in power

not degenerate into factionalism.

The most strident and most banned protest came from a *group of five loosely grouped* organizations headed by the dissident "Group of 50" – big-name generals and academics who have become disaffected with the Suharto regime.

On August 17, National Day, the group issued a lengthy pamphlet warning legislators that the new *rules* were intended to institutionalize *what they see as a not-so-benign* military dictatorship.

Last week several leading Muslims dropped angrily out of the country's main opposition (in Indonesia it is not called opposition) party, the PPP (United Development Party) in protest.

"The proposed law (on mass organizations)," said Mr T. B. *Simatupang, chairman of* the Indonesian Council of Churches, " empowers government officials to dissolve an organization on the grounds of its belief or practice of Marxism and communist teachings. This would make it far too easy for an *official*, who perhaps has little knowledge of the teachings, to make an accusation and *dissolve the organization*."

Mr Simatupang stopped well short of saying the Bills should not be adopted – they demand that all mass organizations adopt the state ideology, Pancasila, as their main principle – but he did say they should be modified.

Fed-up Contra chief returning to Managua

From Martha Honey, San José

Señor Carlos Coronel, the highest ranking ex-*Sandinista* to have joined the counter-revolutionaries, and Commander *Edén Pastora's top political* adviser, says he is accepting an offer by the Nicaraguan Goverment to return to Managua to discuss reconciliation.

Before breaking with the Sandinistas in October, 1981, Señor Coronel was a minister *and leading idealogue*.

In an interview here Señor Coronel said: "I have received a private invitation from the National Directorate (the nine-member ruling junta) to go to Managua."

He has now decided to go back because he is "fed up" with the in-fighting and ineffectiveness of the armed counter-revolution.

Señor Coronel's departure represents another blow to Señor Pastora's beleagured forces, which in recent months have split into two warring factions, led by Señor Pastora and Señor Alfonso Robelo. Under pressure from the CIA they are now meeting secretly to seek a basis for reunification.

UN leader puts stress on diplomacy

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

A call for a return to multilateral diplomacy has been made by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary General.

The pursuit of bilateral agreements have little prospect of success, he says, in a world of increasingly complex and intertwined interests. In a survey of the world's trouble spots presented before the UN General Assembly, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar gives testimony to the folly of a bilateral approach *where solutions can by only* short-lived

The abortive Israeli-Lebanese accord was just one example where rival interests were ignored for short-term political gain, he said in his third annual report.

The past year had been a time of great tension, *accentuated* by a lack of progress in disarmament and arms control.








Syria adopts a leading role in search for Gulf peace

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Syria has acquired an even more pivotal role as a negotiator between Iran and the Arab world after the visit to Damascus by President Khamenei of Iran.

While Syria denies any intention of mediating in the Gulf War, President Assad may soon send a delegation to Saudi Arabia to discuss Iran's conditions for ending the conflict, which still include – ostensibly, at least – the overthrow of President Saddam Husain of Iraq.

There is increasing evidence, however, that Iran is wearying of the Gulf War and realizes that the Iraqi Army, newly equipped with Western weapons, is not going to crumble. The Iranians would like to know just how far the Saudis and the other Gulf states are prepared to go to bring the conflict to an end and Syria is, as usual, the conduit for such a dialogue.

By chance, Syria's own relations with Iran were in difficulties because of the determination of Damascus to restore order in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek. Syrian troops forced Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Shia Muslims militias off the streets of the town two months ago, apparently eager to reward the new and pro-Syrian Government of Mr Amin Geymayel in Beirut.

The Iranians, who had engineered a miniature Islamic revolution in Baalbek, could not understand this – which may be why the Commander-in-Chief of the Iranian Army, Colonel Sayad Shirazi, made a sudden and dramatic visit to the city last Saturday.

Hundreds of Syrian troops cordoned off Baalbek – forcing even the City's Lebanese police chief to return to his home – to provide security for the colonel who, according to some reports, was accompanied by President Khamenei.

Colonel Shirazi is thought to have told the Islamic Hezbollah (Party of God) militants loyal to Iran that they should accept Syria's new tutelage in the city, arguing that they should turn their attention to the war against the Israeli occupation army in the south of Lebanon.

President Khamenei had already to Hezbollah leaders whom he met in Damascus that there was a need for "positive cooperation" with Syria.

President Khamenei, who is a Hojatoleslam and wears a black turban and gown, was in Algiers yesterday to talk with another of Syria's Arab allies. He has been expressing ever-growing interest in the resistance to Israeli occupation in Labanon, and the Iranians may well try to make some contribution to this, militarily or financially.

The Israelis bombed a militia position at Bhamdoun in the mountains above Beirut in the early hours of yesterday, firing rockets at a building apparently used by anti-Arafat Palestinian guerrillas and dropping flares to mislead ground-to-air missiles.



Muslim brothers: President Chadli Benjedid (left) welcoming President Khamenei of Iran to Algeria.

Iraq claims air strike in Gulf

● **BAGHDAD:** Iraq said its planes yesterday attacked a "large naval target" south of the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf (Reuter reports).

A statement from a military spokesman on Baghdad radio said "the target was hit directly at 10:45 hours" (6.45 am GMT) but did not identify it.

The term "large naval target" is often used by Baghdad to refer to an oil tanker. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the attack.

The last attack on a tanker in the Gulf was on August 27.

● **MANAMA:** Iraq said yesterday it would wait until the end of the war with Iran to give back three Iranian aircraft hijacked to Baghdad in the past two weeks (AFP reports).

The statement came 24 hours after an Iranian police lieutenant, a couple and their two children surrendered to the Iraqi authorities after hijacking an Iran Air Boeing 727 on a domestic flight on Saturday.

Even-handed policy of a survivor

Mengistu plays it both ways

Ten years ago this week Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was overthrown. Charles Harrison concludes his two-part series from Nairobi with a report on the country's present difficulties.

Ethiopia wants to show the Western world that its commitment to Marxism-Leninism and its close ties with the Soviet block are no bar to good relations with the West.

For the past year, the leader of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) or the Derg, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, has been chairman of the Organization of African Unity. He has been closely concerned in current African problems, particularly those arising from the civil war in Chad and the bitter struggle for control of the Western Sahara, where Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario movement each claim the territory of the former Spanish colony.

Ethiopia stayed away from the Los Angeles Olympic Games, supporting the boycott. In fact, Soviet influence is so strong that it is unthinkable for Ethiopia to oppose Soviet policies. But this has not prevented Colonel Mengistu from carrying out his OAU duties in an even-handed manner.

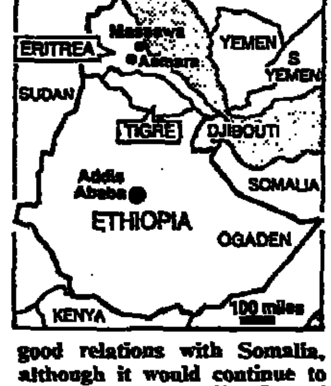
The substantial Cuban military force, which played a decisive role in Ethiopia's victory over Somalia in 1977 and 1978 – when Somalia sent troops into Ethiopia's Ogaden province to back up the secessionist claims of the ethnic Somalis there – has been quietly withdrawn. There remain many Soviet military advisers (the Soviet Union is the main source of arms for Ethiopia), and a number of Eastern block countries provide technical experts.

The Cubans were not committed to the long-drawn-out war in Eritrea and Tigray, where strong guerrilla forces hold large areas of territory after resisting repeated attempts to dislodge them. Nevertheless the Ethiopian forces have regained control of many areas, including those round the Eritrean capital, Asmara, and the Red Sea port of Massawa.

ETHIOPIA TEN YEARS ON
Part 2

There is no sign of an end to these wars. In the Ogaden, Somalia continues to support the Western Somali Liberation Front, and in retaliation Ethiopia supports opposition Somali groups. Two border areas of Somalia have been held for the past two years by a mixed force of Ethiopians and dissident Somalis, although Ethiopia claims its forces are not involved.

Last month the Foreign Minister, Colonel Goshu Wolde, told ambassadors in Addis Ababa that Ethiopia wanted good relations with Somalia, although it would continue to resist what it calls Somali expansionist policies.



Kenya, Ethiopia's southern neighbour, is well known for its anti-communist stand but maintains good relations with socialist Ethiopia, partly because of a mutual suspicion of Somalia, which supported secessionist moves in north-eastern Kenya in the 1960s.

Relations with Sudan are delicately poised because the 1981 tripartite pact between Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen was designed to counter strong American influence in Sudan (and also in Somalia). Islamic Sudan has a natural sympathy for the Muslim rebels in Eritrea (who also receive support from other Arab states).

Now rebel movements in southern Sudan are getting help from Libya through Ethiopia, which strains Ethiopian-Sudanese relations even further.

Colonel Mengistu has been the undisputed leader of Ethiopia since the confused days which followed the 1974 revolution, when there were successive power struggles in the Derg. He has developed his own brand of political control in a diverse country with some formidable problems.

Leading members of the Derg, such as the Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the Derg's Secretary-General, Captain Fikre Selassie Wogderess and Colonel Wolde, are known for their personal loyalty to Colonel Mengistu, as well as for their undoubted administrative ability.

Their strong influence will continue, but it is always possible that the new Workers' Party of Ethiopia, which was formally founded yesterday and becomes the first legal political party in the country's history, may soon produce some political personalities of its own.

Most Ethiopians remain indifferent to doctrinaire politics, but the party will presumably provide a platform for the minority who are prepared to take the political plunge. Successive attempts to solve the Eritrean revolt by military means have failed, but a political move might be more successful.

Many problems remain, but Ethiopia has now moved into an era of significant economic expansion which must benefit from the resolution of past uncertainties on the political front.

Concluded.

Key Nimeiry man flees to London

By Carol Berger

One of the founding members of the Nimeiry regime in Sudan has fled to London after plans were announced to prosecute him for offences committed under Islamic law.

Mr Mamoum Abu Zaid arrived last Monday without entry documents, and immigration authorities have granted him a permit for a three-month stay.

Mr Abu Zaid was one of the eight officers who brought President Nimeiry to power in a bloodless coup in 1969. Three were later executed for their alleged participation in the failed Soviet-backed coup of 1971.

Earlier this month Mr Abu Zaid was stripped of all rank and privileges after accusations, which he strongly denies, that he had taken part in a party at which alcohol was consumed. As a member of the elite Revolutionary Council, he was immune from arrest. The offence carries a penalty of 80 lashes.

Informed observers believe that Mr Abu Zaid may have been singled out for arrest because of his reported criticism of the Nimeiry regime.

After the 1969 coup, Mr Abu Zaid acted as head of state security. He later held several high positions in the Nimeiry regime, most recently as Minister of Energy in 1979.

While his arrival here is considered a propaganda victory by exiled Sudanese in London, Mr Abu Zaid is not recog[illegible] figure in Sudan.

In other developments, the Sudanese Government announced the opening of conscription centres for all Sudanese men born in 1964. It is the first time in the nation's history that conscription has been introduced. Since 1981, government posts in the remote southern region have been challenged by guerrilla forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Army opposed to the northern-based rule. Earlier this year the guerrillas effectively stopped work on the Jonglei Canal project and oil development by the Chevron Oil Company.

Mr Abu Zaid: Once a Nimeiry favourite.

Greeks say sorry in style

From Mario Modiano
Athens

A British tourist who was mistakenly barred from Greece for political reasons two weeks ago has been offered not only the apologies of the Greek Government, but also a return ticket and two weeks' holiday in Greece, free.

Mr L. P. F. L'Estrange, of East London, who arrived with Mrs Marian Edmonds on the island of Zante on August 24, was not allowed to land because his passport bore an entry stamp of the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus.

The Greek Government has warned that it will refuse entry to any foreign tourist whose passport carries a visa of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", which was proclamied on November 14, 1983.

Mr L'Estrange, however, had visited the Turkish-Cypriot sector in 1980, when no such restriction existed. So he protested to the Greek Embassy in London last week, not only because of the "great humiliation" to which they had been subjected, and the loss of £533 for a pre-paid holiday which the insurance company had refused to reimburse, but also on account of the loss of holiday time.

In its reply to Mr L'Estrange, through the Greek Embassy in London, the Greek Government admitted that a local passport officer had misinterpreted the regulations.

Fashionable revolution in Peking

Peking (Reuter) – Peking's fashion industry yesterday unveiled the clothes which China's smart set will be wearing in 1985, with a slick presentation by its new ensemble of full-time professional models.

The fast-moving, hour-long show at Peking's International Club ranged through bright, light summer blouses and heavier autumnal colours, to winter jackets of fur, as well as long evening dresses, crisp rainwear and children's jump-suits.

A few chinese themes emerged, including a red high-collared cheongsam wedding dress, modelled beside a frothing example of its white Western-style equivalent.

The show's mainly knee-length dresses featured splashes of colour which recalled themes used in the folk costumes of China's southern ethnic minorities.

Most of the women's fashions would cut a dash on any Western streets, although the men's clothes, including tight trousers and cloth-sided cowboy boots, were clearly outdated.

The clothes are aimed at the domestic market.

According to designer Miss Chen Funei, who helped to organize the show, the mens' suits and many of the dresses in the show will retail for about 200 yuan, about three months' wages for an industrial worker.

Lagos mending UK links

From Eddie Iroh, Lagos

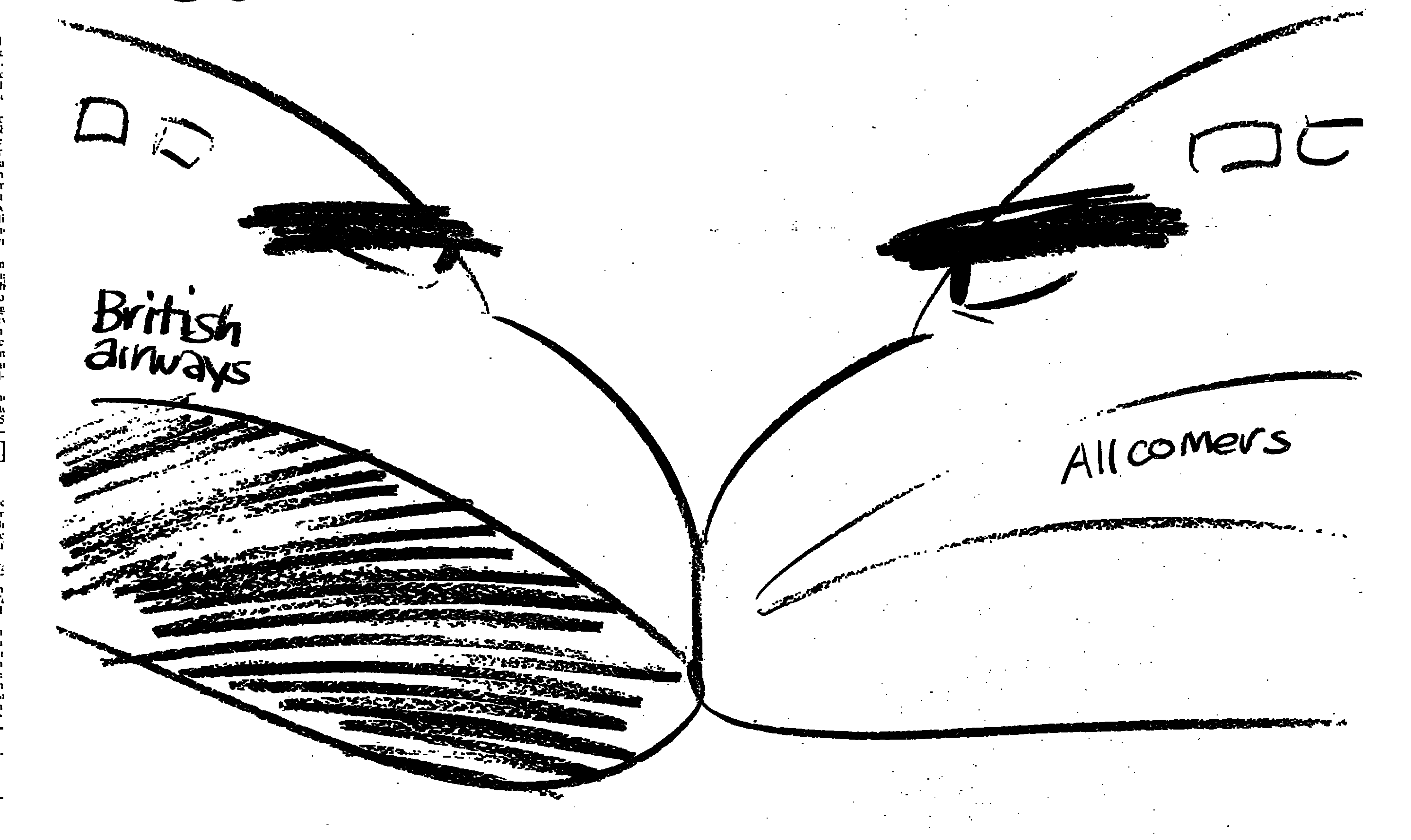
Nigeria's Defence Ministry has extended the contract of the British Army Advisory Team at the Command and Staff College in Jaji, Kaduna State.

It is seen by observers here as another step towards rapprochement after the rift over the Dikko affair.

The contract, signed by the Government of General Olusegun Obasanjo in 1976, was to have ended in 1985, when the academy planned to begin "Nigerianization" of the advisory functions. But, after a recent memorandum of understanding between Nigerian and British authorities the military assistance group will stay until 1987.

The college's spokesman, Major Sam Wyse, said: "The British instructors are still needed."

And may the best airline win.



The Civil Aviation Authority airline proposals recommend handing over 30 major routes that British Airways currently operate to other British airlines on a plate.

This would simply substitute another airline for British Airways on a route, and would give no additional choice at all to the British fare paying passenger.

It does nothing to stimulate a better service since there's no extra competition.

And it will greatly damage our airline industry as a whole, and benefit major foreign airlines. First, because the foreigners will no longer have to compete with the strongest national carrier.

And second, because there's no guarantee that passengers who would normally choose British Airways would be happy to switch to other British airlines.

Particularly in overseas markets where they might well be unknown.

Wouldn't a more sensible way of maintaining Britain's share in this fiercely competitive market be to allow other British airlines to fly *in competition* with us on the routes they choose?

Not *instead* of us.

Indeed, with a bit of healthy competition we should build on Britain's share between us.

Let's put it to the test, and may the best airline win.

British airways

The world's favourite airline.

SPECTRUM

The beach garden capital

INNER CITY VISIONS

In the second part of our series on revitalizing the South Bank Peter Cook suggests partial flooding to make a lagoon; while Alison and Peter Smithson want to 'reclaim' the embankments

PETER COOK

Ever since I first visited London as a provincial child I have found the southern part of London a rather sad place: basically drab and seedy. It is as if the war was still on. As I *have travelled more*, the impression intensifies, and all those things for which one rushes back to London are north of the river.

Let's not mess about then. The really dreary bit is the *flat patch behind the bend in* the river. By flooding it we can give a real focus to the *southern half of the capital* which could then act as the trigger for the re-establishment of some of the places that together might form a new city.

Since I am a staunch European, this city would become the one that identifies with the arrival of other Europeans. The place to stay, live in, go on the beach or use a new type of office-workshop which has views through trees to special, intriguing places and lunch by the water. In the end this city would be competing with old, traditional London, north of the river instead of being (as it is now) a place that has to be defended with all the shrillness of true provinciality.

The London Lagoon is a carefully-sluiced patch of water with imported and *washed sand beaches*. Some of these beaches are partially or progressively grassed and *planted so that we have a new* hybrid: the beach garden. The same treatment is offered selectively to parts of the cleaned-up River Thames.

Most of the new housing-cum-workshops takes the form of an intermingling of apartments and gardens which depends upon a loose-fit to allow plenty of light and air into the system.

The Elephant and Castle is heroicized and acts as the identifiable focus of the *lagoon city. Underground* are the rapid links to the surrounding centres and to north London and Europe. A circulating boat service links the centres for the more relaxed users.

The covering of Waterloo Station becomes an arena with a great view over north London and lagoon city. Blackfriars is a gateway. Towards Bermondsey is a wider variety of offerings including a vegetated complex, the Tower of South London to comment back on the older Tower, the Bermondsey Towers and Glades which combine a sensible "rack" system of housing with drapes of vegetation and tiny islets in the water.

Walworth is crowned by a mound: a special garden with apartments sprouting out of it. Lambeth too has gardens, but draped from its own towers. Finally, the old *tradition of the Vauxhall* Gardens is recalled in the quiet walk from the Tate *Gallery to the Elephant* and Castle.



ALISON AND PETER SMITHSON

The South Bank's hinterland is secret, *its intricacy bounded by* the railway viaduct following the river into terminal stations *and the rat-runs of roads which* even 40 years ago provided working access.

Now we have to make the M25 orbital work for a restitution of the quality of life in *London, (Highbury and Islington* already suffer less from lorries). For the first time in 20 years one-way systems can be looked at again in relation to the areas through which they pass: London's roads can be redesignated for the enhancement of life in the capital: this premise underlies our comments on the South Bank.

The mixed domestic charac*ter of the South Bank's hinter*land is not indicated on its face to the Thames. Originally work places presented the Lambeth and Southwark residents' face to the river: this was all lost when the embankments were built and Londoners ceased to *be river people.*

We seem to have lost the knack of making an open space which structures housing and gives it identity and quality, as did those spaces given to the city by a building while remaining unequivocally the territory of the building, possessed and sheltered by it (what we term an open space giving building) like the churchyard before Southwark Cathedral, the guns and steps before the Imperial War Museum or the courts before Greenwich.

Many spaces *have* been added to the South Bank but most speak to nothing; Spring Gardens, *perhaps the largest*, simply spreads wider the train noise from the viaduct running into Waterloo. The open spaces are all "alongside" in the way that the Victoria Tower Gardens are alongside the House's of Parliament.

Therefore if we say open spaces should occasionally speak across the river to open a dialogue with institutions on *the North Bank, these spaces* have to be of a new kind, given by, surrounded by, new buildings that are the "covered part" of a more open fabric'd city.

We are not talking about left over residual space, or paper space cut through by a moving wall of traffic, but building and space as one language, a gift to the urban fabric of a new interlocking invention. Interlocked open space and building is that nature of building which could not exist without the open space and that open space *which could not exist without* the building.

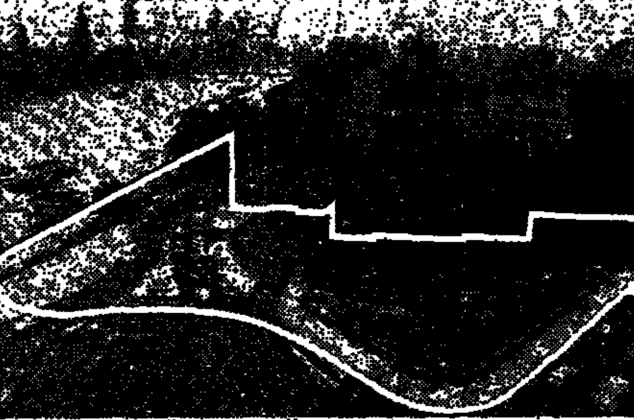
We start our proposals at *Vauxhall* Bridge. Here the landowner, the Duchy of Lancaster, should have established a quality of building worthy of the capital: the present buildings between Vauxhall and Lambeth Bridges are all unworthy. With the exception of the London Fire Brigade HQ, a vital service importantly sited, the strip facing Millbank should be demolished and the Albert Embankment road removed.

In its place should come an "open-space-giving-building" that would have to contain the noise of the railway, extending this service to Spring Gardens on the other side of the viaduct, make meaningful again the "Walks" of the South Bank; *Spring Gardens should flow* through the viaduct's arches to the river.

At the up-river end some more expansive gesture, of open space joining the river without interruption, can signify that the Thames Barrier is in position.

Lambeth Palace could not have acquired a worse setting in a communist state. To restore its "presence" Morton's Gateway (1490) has to regain its fore-territory at its original level. The area between the palace wall and the river has an extra function as "the place from which to view the Houses of Parliament": let us accept this and close Lambeth Palace Road.

To give breathing, or internal space to St Thomas's Hospital, tourist buses could approach through a relatively confined way to park between the substantial hospital walls and the palace garden; from the hinterland, Archbishop's Park could flow outward in place of the present ash-covered wasteland.



Lambeth Palace reconnected to the Thames by a lawn

Albert Embankment Walk seems well used and could be greatly enhanced by removal of the emergency flood control capping. The most spectacular evidence of a quiescent Thames would be *to display the* medieval Palace, reconnecting it to the water with a Palace lawn: a portion of the Albert Embankment Walk could divert via a chain of floating islands.

An open-space-giving-building should come between the river and the Shell Building, to mask its bulk and open a dialogue with Scotland Yard and Whitehall Court on the North Bank.

The planned Globe Theatre should reach out to the water breaking down the crudity of "wall" in an open welcome of steps and landing places: let us begin to enjoy the Thames as Lisbon does the Tagus.

It is sad that the warehouses of London have had no successful defenders; those around the small Southwark basin were a particularly neat group: such buildings of good pedigree give an urban fabric its sense of depth; without them the enclave of Southwartk Cathedral is brittle ... but nevertheless it should be supported by what good fabric remains around the northern section of Borough High Street, *St Thomas Street, and old* Guy's Hospital.



Tomorrow

A wall in the middle of the river, and a new town called Thamesidc

Death in Vienna, or how to make a quick killing

moreover . . . Miles Kington

The secret of writing a smash West End hit is, it seems, either to write a mystery play featuring two actors, both of whom kill each other the whole while, or to investigate the death of Mozart. Never loath to earn a quick million, I have written a play which combines both brilliantly. It is called . . .

KOCHEL!

(The scene is part of a palace in Vienna, 1791. A few chairs and musical instruments are lying about. Mozart enters and flings himself at the piano, where he starts playing. Köchel enters and stands watching.)

Köchel: This is a new composition, Wolfgang?

Mozart: What? Oh no, this is just an improvisation.

Kochel: Ah. *(He crosses out something in his book.)*

Mozart: On the other hand, I might turn it into a piano sonata, if there's time before supper.

Kochel: Oh. *(He tries to write in the book again.)* You haven't got an eraser on you, have you?

Mozart: Oh, for heaven's sake, Köchel! I think you do more alterations than I do. Yet all you write down is numbers – I actually have to compose the blasted music.

Kochel: It's easy for you. It just seems to come. But numbering it all is a nightmare. By the way, now that I've got you here, can I ask about the two piano trios you wrote as a boy in London? Which one did you write in the morning, and which in the afternoon?

Mozart: G in the morning, and A Flat after lunch. And D in the evening.

Köchel: What? There was another one?

Mozart: Yes. Sorry. Forgot to tell you.

Köchel: My God, Wolfgang, do you know what that means? I'll have to remember everything from the age of 10 onwards.

Mozart: Child's play to you, Ludwig. Anyway, why don't you go decimal or something? Call it K56.5. Or K56a. Now I must go out in the garden – I feel a flute sonata coming on. *(Exit).*

Köchel: The devil. The young devil. Great composer he may be, but he has no idea of the nature of numbers, the sheer magic of numbers! Counting piano concerti to me is art, a higher art even than writing them. And yet he will be famous in 100 years, while I . . . *(Enter a figure in a cape and low-brimmed hat. We cannot see his face.)* Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't know . . .

Salieri: My name issa Salieri. I write-a da music. Also, I come-a from Italia.

Köchel: Yes, so you do. And what brings you here?

Salieri: I have-a a sacred mission to counta da works of Mozart. Ah, he is a genius! But his work needs numbers.

Köchel: Never! You cannot do that. That is my life's work *(Madly, he draws a knife and advances on Salieri. The latter throws off his cape and proves to be Mozart in disguise).*

Mozart: Temper, temper, Köchel! My God, you do take your work seriously, don't you?

Köchel: Wolfgang, why must you play these childish tricks on me? I almost killed Salieri.

Mozart: Not so, old boy. You almost killed me. You're welcome to kill him any time you like, though. The old fool gives me the creeps.

Köchel: Old fool? He's only six years older than you, you know.

Mozart: You know me, Ludwig – I never could count properly. You should see me waltzing, it's like a one-legged man trying to walk a tightrope.

Köchel: Waltzing? But the waltz hasn't even been invented yet!

Mozart: Wanna bet? I thought it up at the weekend. In fact, I've written twenty or thirty already.

Köchel: Twenty or thirty? But that's K860 to K890 inclusive!

Mozart: Could be. Here they are, anyway. *He carelessly throws a sheaf of papers on the floor. Köchel goes on his hands and knees, weeping and trying to pick them up.*

Köchel: Oh, Wolfgang, Wolfgang! Why do you do this to me?

Curtain. End of Act I. Act II tomorrow! There will now be an interval of 24 hours.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 442)

ACROSS
1 Messiah composer (6)
5 Rub lightly (4)
8 Poppy drug 5)
9 Since olden time (3,4)
11 Magna Carta monarch (4,4)
13 Miserly (4)
15 Decomposable (13)
17 Red corundum (4)
18 Underground cemetery (8)
21 US rail system (7)
22 Roman house (5)
23 Scheme (4)
24 US dinner jacket (6)

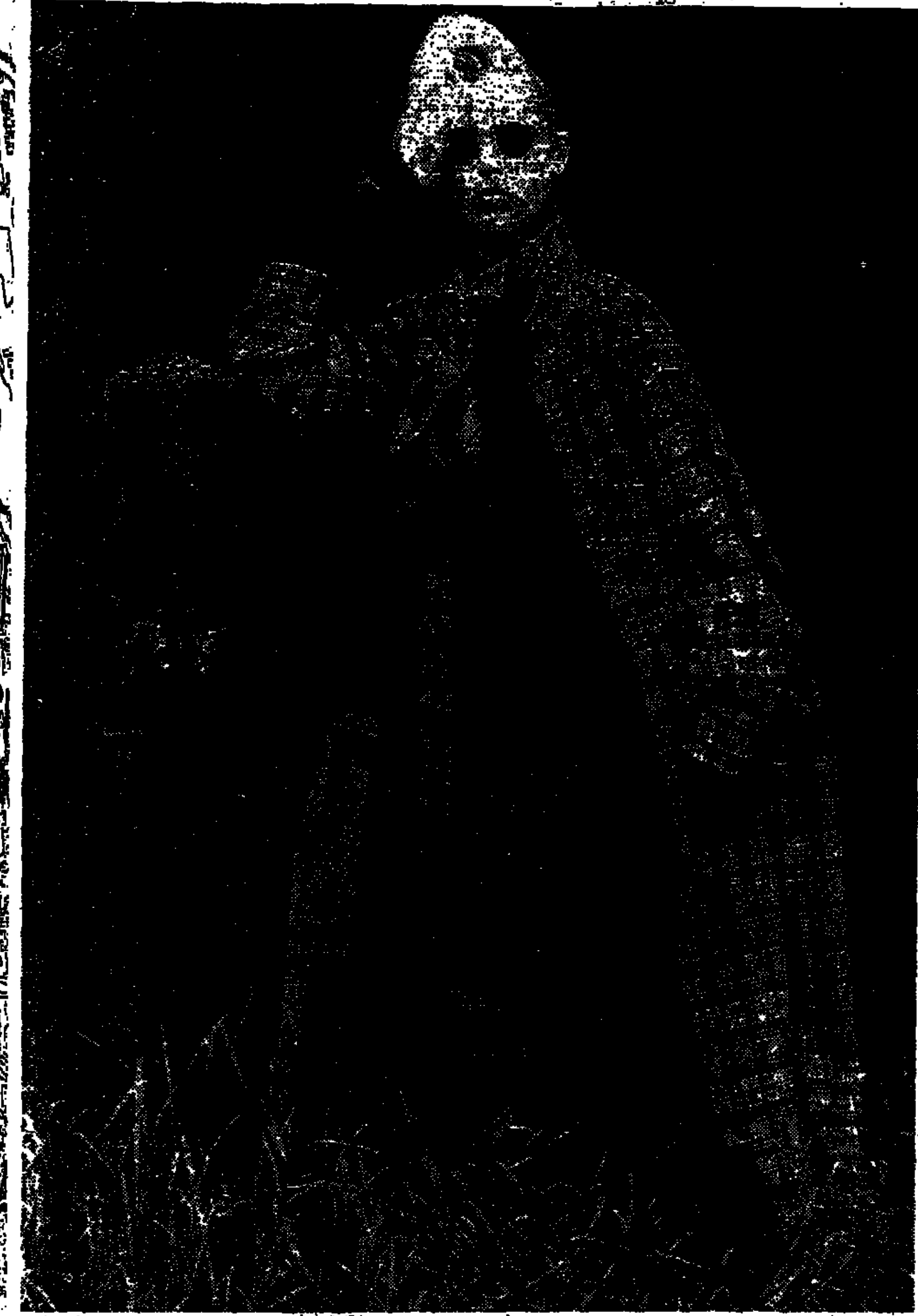
DOWN
2 Foreigner (5)
3 River barrier (3)
4 Cranefly larva (13)
5 At what time (4)
6 *Saying (7)*
7 Laughing jackass (10)
10 Sexist inclination (6,4)
12 Mock (4)
14 Notion (4)
16 In planetary circui (7)
19 *Lubricated (6)*
20 Gape (4)
22 Angel (3)

SOLUTION TO No 441
ACROSS 1 Kebab 4 Pigskin 8 Tongs 9 Rotunda 10 Apoplexy 11 Dis 13 Psychedelic 17 Rome 18 Bludgeon 21 Javelin 22 Ridge 23 Narrat 24 Endue
DOWN: 1 Kitbag 2 Bingo 3 Basilica 4 Par excellence 5 Goth 6 Kon Tiki 7 Nuance 12 Gendarme 14 Samovar 15 Trojan 16 Sneeze 19 Ended 20 Flea

هكذا من الأصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

THE FLOWERING *of* THE PLAID







Scottish readers may be shocked by fashion's latest tussle with tartan. Plaid has gone Punk with the wildest mixtures of pattern and print. Two different *tartans cross the border in one* garment or are interleaved with exotic paisley or sweet English florals in a riotous ethnic mix.

It sounds enough to set the *bagpipes wailing. Yet have the* Scots any real claim to the wearing of the plaid?

The whole concept of a distinct Highland culture and tradition *is a sham.* The flowering of the plaid came after Culloden, when the English tried to stamp out Highland traditions by banning the wearing of "plaid, philibeg, trews, shoulder-belts ... tartans or parti-coloured plaid or stuff". This prohibition gave tartan a romance, glamour and political significance that it had never had before. It moved from the backs of the peasants to the lairds and gentry and thus became fashionable.

The kilt itself was created in the eighteenth century by an English Quaker industrialist from Lancashire, who found that the piece of plaid cloth belted round the body inhibited the workers in his Scottish forests and smelting furnaces. He took the "*quelt*" and asked a regimental tailor from Inverness to "abridge the dress and make it handy for his workmen".

The idea of the plaid as a tribal totem also came after the Forty Five, when the Highland regiments such as the Black Watch were set up. While ordinary Scots were banned from wearing Highland dress, army units kept the tartan tradition alive, spread it through the empire, and established the concept of clan identity.

The Romantic movement *did the rest. The cult of the* "noble savage" set against the industrial sprawl, turned the kilted Highlander in his rushy glen into a hero. Highland *societies in London and Edin*burgh, their bard Sir Walter Scott, the enthusiatic patronage of Queen Victoria and the commercial interest of the *tartan weavers, combined to* throw a plaid of antiquity over a recent creation.

This bardic tale of the invention of the Highland tradition is given in a *scholarly* and persuasive essay by Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper*. He sets out in convincing detail the means by which the Scottish woollen plaid was *pulled* over our eyes, including the strange cast of characters who identified themselves with the deception.

Fashion feelings about tartan should be revitalized by these revelations. For as long as I can remember, British designers have been constipated by the concept of the Scottish kilt. Imaginative variations of the plaid have been played on by a Kenzo or a Saint Laurent (who both have eye-catching kilts in irreverent colours this season). The current explosion of punk plaids comes from Jean Paul Gaultier in Paris, who mixed tartans and florals in wild combinations.

We tend to treat the *kilt* as a sacred Scottish cow and tartan as a material to be approached with reverence. As a fashion editor, I have shared the view that plaid should really be worn, like a tiara, only by those entitled to it.

Yet fashion history supports *Professor Trevor-Roper*. A century ago "tartanitis" was a fashion fever. It was spread by Queen Victoria from her Scottish fastness, where the Balmoral tartan in red and grey, designed by Prince Albert, and the Queen's *mauve and white* Victoria tartan rambled through the castle: tartan chair covers, tartan linoleum, generations of royal children wearing the kilt.

Queen Victoria, according to Lytton Strachey, even wore *the Royal Stuart* tartan out of romantic Jacobite sympathies. Yet just three years ago, the Princess of Wales was mildly criticized for wearing to the Braemar Games a tartan outfit that was not "authentic".

This season, designers have shaken themselves free of the shackles of a *fake* Highland tradition. Vigorous chrome yellow is mixed with Black Watch; young designers are cutting plaid in unusual ways, inserting godets of different checks into one skirt; they are altering the traditional scale of the checks and mixing them.

Fashion's periodic preoccupation with plaid brings in strong painterly colours against a muted, misty background, a hybrid of Landseer and Lucia di Lammermoor.

* The Invention of Tradition, *edited by Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger, Cambridge University Press, £6.95.*





Far left: Plaid goes Punk in new mixes of shape and pattern. Fashion pointers are the big shirt, tartan trews wide or narrow, *paisley mixed with plaid*, the roll-neck. Chrome yellow and plaid shirt dress £21.99, ribbed sweater £17.99. Tartan trouser suit (jacket not shown) £75, two-tone gloves £4.25. All from branches of Warehouse nationwide. Paisley and stripe scarf from Liberty, Regent Street W1.



Above: The art of mixing patterns *in a complex Fair Isle sweater* inspired by Constructivist painting. The skirt is skinny at the hips, swingy at the hem. Artwork hand-knitted sweater £164, matching headband £11, both from Joseph, SW1 and W1, Whistles branches, Lisa Stirling, Manchester, Urban *Renewal, Brighton. Tartan skirt* with inset godets by Coppernob £23.99 from CNS shops, 122 *Cannon Street EC2, and in* Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds or Snob branches nationwide. Ribbed tights by Pretty Polly. Creased leather lace-ups from Hobbs.



Centre top: The flowering of plaid in a mix of prints is the story of the *season. Benetton's Impressionist* print asymmetric blouse in cream, lilac and mint green £19.90, toning *paisley* patterned *fluffy* sweater £33.60, red and fern green tartan trews £28.90, all from branches of Benetton, Tomato and Fantomax nationwide.

Centre left: Textured tweed is part of the new pattern mix. Black and *white pebble tweed three-quarter* jacket with leather trim, also amethyst. In pure wool, £49.95 *from all branches of Next. Paisley* dress with white collar (not shown) £115 from major Jaeger branches. Flower pattern shawl from Liberty, Regent Street W1.

Centre below: Tailored coats have dandy details. Nature prints bring in *birds as well as flowers.* Ally Capellino's jade and amethyst jewel tweed coat with velvet collar £188 from *Harrods Way In*, Harvey Nichols, Whistles branches and Caroline Berry, Altrincham, Cheshire. Grouse patterned wool shirt £52 and plaid shirt £69, with wide tartan trousers £78. All by Ally Capellino in toning colours from Harrods, Harvey Nichols, Whistles and Libre, Mearsham, Bucks.

Above right: The three-quarter coat over narrow trousers or skirt is a new proportion. Holly berry red and green tartan three-quarter coat £48 by Charisma in two weeks from Fenwick, New Bond Street W1, *Catherines of Partick*, Glasgow, Martin's, Canterbury. Ochre wool shirt by Sherry. Flowered tapestry trews by Georgina Godley £50 from Crolla, 35 *Dover Street* W1. Tartan bow tie and jet twist earrings from Liberty.

Hair by Martin Brooks for Schumi
Fashion assistant: Christine Painell
Photographs by **NICK BRIGGS**





THE TIMES DIARY

Norfolk broadside

The Duke of Norfolk, Britain's premier Roman Catholic layman, may be about to be stripped of his presidency of the Catholic Union following an official protest to Cardinal Hume from another Catholic group, which boasts among its members Mrs Thatcher's close political adviser Christopher Monckton and Tory MP Sir John Biggs-Davison. *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice (For the Church and the Pope)*, which was launched in 1982 supported by leading Catholics Lord Rawlinson and the later Sir Ralph Richardson, is outraged that the Duke has not been removed after his attack earlier this year on the Church's official teaching on natural family planning. Last week the Pope's reiterated that the natural method is the only acceptable contraception, and even this could be immoral in certain circumstances. The Duke, you may recall, had other ideas: "How can you ask a married couple to do it by thermometer and what not? My wife and I did that – and it didn't bloody work." Yesterday, the Duke said he knew the group was calling for his removal, but refused to comment.

Ken's specials

Ken Livingstone, whose GLC police committee seldom praises the Met, has been chatting with the Special Branch. Following a National Front interruption at a meeting, the police are offering Ken the fullest protection as he tramps Paddington in the run-up to his self-inflicted by-election next week.

New departure

As British Airways waits for the Cabinet's decision on airline routes, the airline is already keen to spend its new-found profits. The airline has decided to change its entire public image, and has commissioned Landor Associates to help with the transformation. The firm, which has just refurbished a BA Concorde, is working on new designs for British Airways staff uniforms, the interiors and exteriors of its entire fleet of aircraft, the airline's Executive Club lounges, ground vehicles, office and airport signs, documentation . . . You name it, they want to change it. Even the Speedbird symbol, which has flown the flag since the BOAC days, is threatened with the axe. Yesterday BA refused to give any hint of the new image. "We don't want to spoil our new dynamism by letting it dribble out in advance."

Rat tales

I wait next month's ludicrously belated premiere of Virgin Vision's *Nineteen Eighty Four* with baited breath. During a board meeting, members were told the film, starring Richard Burton and John Hurt, was brilliant, but the rat scene was offensively macabre. Virgin Vision managing director Robert Devereux immediately responded: "Well up-end it, up-end it!" As minds boggled, one young girl at the meeting, volunteered: "At the bit when Winston walks into the room, you could have Roland Rat jumping up instead."

BARRY FANTONI



'The good news is the drought's over: the bad news *is that it's acid rain*'

Street credibility

Forget Starsky and Hutch. When answering a 999 call, it seems the Met police is more likely to react in Keystone Cop style. The force, I am told, has just bought a computer – the Message Switching System – which gives its men a map reference for every emergency call. It is so sophisticated, it can pinpoint the spot within 100 yards. Unfortunately, the computer uses the *AA Greater London Atlas*; the police in stations and panda cars use the *Geographer's A-Z Master Atlas*. The references are not compatible. The Yard admits the blunder, and insists the computer is really for its helicopter crews (of which there are two). The local police, it says, should know their streets.

Just the picket

Michael Crick, the reporter threatened with demotion to scriptwriter by his bosses at ITN as the absurd punishment for helping me with a story on MacGregor's TV interview, has won the support of scores of men in high places – not least Arthur Scargill. During last week's TUC conference, my Brighton mole tells me that when Crick was spotted on the Brighton seafront Scargill yelled: "Hello, Michael – want to borrow any of my flying pickets?"

PHS

Don't dam the flow of facts

by Des Wilson

It is indicative of British officialdom's love of secrecy that when the 1983 Water Act created 10 substantial new water authorities with the option of meeting in public or behind closed doors, nine of them voted for secrecy – the one exception being the Welsh authority.

Water authorities spend vast sums of public money and have what are essentially powers of taxation, yet they are now freed from effective public surveillance.

The 1983 Water Act repealed the 1960 public bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act, introduced as a result of a private member's Bill by Mrs Margaret Thatcher MP to ensure that meetings affecting local communities would be open to the press and public. "The paramount function of this House, she said in her maiden Commons speech, "is to safeguard civil liberties rather than to think that administrative convenience should take first place in law."

Compare that with Lord Bellwin's explanation to the House of Lords of the 1983 measure: "It is impossible to function effectively as a member of such a board if at every stage one is concerned that the odd word here, the odd outspoken comment there, will hit the headlines the next day . . . The presence of outsiders at meetings of this kind has a profoundly inhibiting effect on discussion. People will not speak up as freely as they would in private." If we were to accept Lord Bellwin's rationale for the secrecy of water authorities, we would also have to apply it to local authorities, to the courts, even to Westminster itself.

It may surprise metropolitan readers to be told that the secrecy of water authorities is the cause of very considerable controversy in other parts of the country. In particular, there has been a major row in Yorkshire and North Humberside, where already 37 of the 51 MPs for the area and 13 local authorities, many of them Conservatives, have publicly supported a campaign to reopen the water authorities' meetings.

The concern centres on three points: first, that it is a bad principle that a public authority with such powers should not be properly accountable; second, that water rates have increased by 70 per cent in four years and no longer represent a relatively small sum that can be paid without pain; third, there is evidence of undue influence by industry on the authorities responsible for a public service.

Water authority members, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, have to balance the concerns of different consumers – agricultural, domestic, and industrial. A report by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution in February of this year drew attention to the possibility that industrial influence on water authorities "could lead to purely commercial considerations assuming too dominant a role, to the detriment of wider aspects of environmental protection".

It went on to say that "in order to retain public confidence in the light of these possibly competing claims, it is important that water authorities should be as open as possible".

The *New Scientist* earlier this year reported that four of the North-west Water Authority's 13 members were until recently local industrialists.

Other authorities are no different. ICI has senior and former employees on four out of ten authorities: Imperial Tobacco has men in place on the authorities of the two regions where it has major factories.

Farmers, too, are well-represented on the water authorities: each has at least one farmer on the board and several have two. Severn-Trent has three. Pollution from agriculture in some areas is a more serious risk to rivers than industrial wastes. On a board of between 10 and 13 members, three industrialists and two farmers could have a controlling influence over pollution control and other policies.

This would matter less if the debates took place with media presence, and if the votes of those present on different issues were recorded and publicly available, but they are not.

There will be a move in the autumn to promote a private member's Bill to open up water authorities, and, with widespread Conservative support, it may succeed.

The author is chairman of the Campaign for Freedom of Information. His book The Secrets File *was published yesterday by Heinemann Educational.*

With the launch of a 'socialist' one-party state, Geoffrey Wheatcroft considers the future of the whites who stayed to see Rhodesia become an independent, and black, Zimbabwe

Settled on a moving landscape

The one-party state is on its way in Zimbabwe, acclaimed last month by the cheering crowds of Robert Mugabe's Zanu at their first congress since independence. A 15-member "politburo" was appointed by the prime minister, who declared that the congress was a "launching platform for the transformation of the economy and the society in a socialist mould".

There are no whites in the politburo, although there are still 20 in the parliament designed by Lancaster House. Several of those have already thrown in their lot with Mugabe and left Ian Smith, a logical step despite the bitter years of the bush war.

When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe four years ago, whites were left with a choice. They could remain "Rhodesians" – but only by leaving the country and taking old, white-supremist Rhodesia into exile in their hearts. Or they could stay behind and become Zimbabwean. Despite what had been predicted, and often against the grain, many chose the latter course.

How many is very hard to say. The white population of Rhodesia reached a peak of almost 280,000 in the early 1970s.

Today the figure is heavily reduced. There are certainly fewer than 140,000 whites in Zimbabwe, some say not many more than 100,000. For reasons of its own Mugabe's government is not keen to provide an accurate figure.

Those who stayed fell into several categories, the two most important being farmers and civil servants, the one feeding the country in difficult times, the other providing administrative continuity. Some Africans did and still do resent the *mzungu*, but they cannot do without them after four years of independence – and three years of drought.

The nearly 5,000 commercial (i.e. white) farmers dislike the government's minimum wage legislation, the pressure on them to employ "ex-combatants" and the rhetoric which encourages poor Africans to squat on the large farms. But the farmers have strong disincentives to selling up and leaving. They can scarcely leave the country with any of the proceeds, and for all the government's slogans they are now needed more than ever.

Administrators who stayed on have been less in the public eye. And yet without them too the transition from Smith's Rhodesia to Mugabe's Zimbabwe would have been impossible. In one sense they could not go wrong when independence came. Financial inducements were provided for civil servants who stayed at work but at the same time those who retired early had pensions guaranteed to them by the Lancaster House agreement.

Once again, figures are unavailable for the number of whites remaining in public service, but they have gone from an overwhelming majority to a small minority in the space of four years. This is due to natural wastage and the rapid expansion of the civil service which in four years has grown from 30,000 to more than 70,000. Bigger is seen to mean better, and provides opportunities for more or less innocent patronage.



Alain Keeler/Sygma

An agricultrual fête near Harare: good will prevails, but some changes are worrying for whites

The remaining white civil servants, who now number no more than a few thousand, range from inveterate and scarcely reconstructed "Rhodies" to apolitical government men and a handful of enthusiasts who supported the nationalist struggle. Some Zimbabwean-born whites who left the country under Smith have since returned.

It has not been a uniformly happy experience for the returned emigrés. Dr Peter Garlake is a archaeologist, "Zimbabwean" by birth and the leading authority on Great Zimbabwe, the extraordinary and haunting ruins between Harare and the Limpopo River from which the independent country took its name. He returned to Zimbabwe after independence hoping to resume work at the ruins, only to find the senior appointment there had been made on political grounds.

Whites in senior positions are now in a minority, as Africans take over. A white Zimbabwean like Mr Eddie Cross can still hold the very important job of head of the cold storage commission, based in Bulawayo, but all posts equivalent to the British ministerial permanent under-secretary are now filled by blacks. The number two position in some ministries is still held by a survivor from the old regime – Mr Gordon Mellior in the treasury is an important example – but presumably that will not be for much longer.

Despite private misgivings, few white administrators deny the essential justice of this change, recognizing that "Africanization" was inevitable. But it was carried out in a particularly unsatisfactory manner. All over Africa, the same mistake was made. A black elite was trained and sent to university (too few and too late), but little was done about training middle managers, a civil service executive class.

At independence there was a flood of Zimbabwean political exiles, returning after an absence of 15 or 20 years with plenty of degrees from American colleges but no practical experience. The problem had been exacerbated further by the hostility or plain racism of some of the Rhodesian old guard, and by the fact that in days of UDI the loyalty to the Smith government of capable and ambitious blacks was considered suspect.

What is remarkable four years on is the prevalence of good nature and good will. Men who were once ardent white supremacists now dismiss the new constitutional arrangements in South Africa as "rearranging the chairs on the the deck of the Titanic", and speak with apparently unaffected enthusiasm not only of their recently acquired black colleagues, but of their recently acquired black neighbours in the leafy suburbs of Harare.

All of those who remain see their position as transitory. As one senior civil servant delicately puts it, "The usefulness of the remaining whites is becoming progressively less". They have done their best to serve the new government – the political masters whose arrival at the ministries four years ago is still described with a touch of rueful irony – and they have confidence in the black Zimbabweans whom they have trained so rapidly. "They've become just like any other civil servants", was one slightly back-handed plaudit, by which the speaker meant that there are bureaucrats giving disinterested advice which their ministers may not always like.

How long these newly fledged public servants will remain just like any other is a different question. The idea of an incorrupt and apolitical administration has proved a delicate plant in independent Africa. Because Rhodesia was ostensibly created in a European image the roots seemed to have struck deeper there, but they may not have struck deep enough.

The ideal is squeezed there today, as elsewhere in Africa, between the growth of corruption and the politicization of all public life. In Zimbabwe Mugabe's government is hotly opposed to the former, but dedicated to the latter, in pursuit of what the prime minister conceives as Marxist-Leninist socialism.

Does this leave the remaining whites with any future in Zimbabwe? They have been no more than bystanders in the real struggle for power: between Mugabe and Nkomo, Shona and Ndebele tribes, within the ruling Zanu party and among the different Shona clans. A few politically active people who gave their hearts to Mr Nkomo excepted, most whites have no time for the dissidents in Matabeleland, who have murdered too many farmers and are expensive to control. The Matabeleland massacres may have shocked the outside world, but to some white administrators they were no more than a necessary policing operation which got out of hand.

It is not Africanization or the Fifth Brigade which alarm the remaining whites in Zimbabwe. It is the dominance of Marxism in school curricula, the totalitarian tone of press and broadcasting, the threat of nationalization and land reform, the imminent reordering of society and economy on a "socialist" basis. Come to that, it worries a good few educated blacks as well.

Time seems to have stood still as the farmers stay behind after the last race at Borrowdale to talk business: a picture from 10 or 30 years ago which is hard to imagine surviving in 10 years' time.

Where smokers get a bad reception

Dallas

The motel's receptionists are unfailingly cheery when they answer the telephone: "It's a healthy day here at the Non-Smokers' Inn".

The 134-room motel, about 20 minutes north-west of downtown Dallas, near the Dallas Cowboys' football stadium, is one place where the guests cannot walk off with the ashtrays. There are no ashtrays.

If guests dare to leave butts or ashes behind, everyone must sign they are liable to $100 fines, according to an agreement that everyone must sign when checking in. The money is used to clean and detoxify the rooms.

The employees don't smoke, either. And just to make sure they aren't secret smokers, potential employees are given polygraph tests in which they are asked whether they have smoked within the last six months. Those who fail are not hired.

The Non-Smokers' Inn is the brainchild of Lyndon W. Sanders, a 55-year-old motelier and militant non-smoker who said he got the idea in 1968 when he was staying in a Kansas City motel and could not sleep because his pillows reeked of smoke. "Tobacco killed my father", he said, "and also a dozen of my very good friends. And every day it kills more than 1,000 Americans."

As a tribute to them Sanders, who believes his inn is the only one of its kind in the country, erected a marble monument in the front of the motel, above which an American flag often flies at half-mast. A brass plaque on the monument reads: "When this flag flies at half-staff, it does so in memory of over 1,000 Americans who die daily due to the use of tobacco, and as a challenge to the social acceptance of smoking in public places."

Sanders conceded that his policy occasionally costs him paying guests. "Some people think I'm crazy, and that I'm passing up a lot of good business", he said. But 23 motel chains have added non-smoking rooms since he built the Non-Smokers' Inn in 1982. He also owns the Dollar Inn in Albuquerque, where he has set half the rooms aside for non-smokers.

So far, he said, about 50,000 people have stayed in his Dallas motel and only five have violated the rule. It has a current occupancy rate of 70 to 80 per cent, he added.

Yel Connel, the manager, said that guests who showed evidence of being smokers were asked to pay $100 smoking deposits in advance. You can normally tell a smoker, she explained. "You can see a pack of cigarettes in his pocket or stains on his fingers, or you can smell the odour that clings."

The deposit is not returned, she said, if butts and ashes are found during room inspections when guests check out. "We bring them in the office and show them the sample, but if there is only the smell of smoke in the room we give the deposit back." She told of one very honest young man who voluntarily handed over $100 after someone who visited him lit up in his room.

As for employee dismissals because of violations, Miss Connel said with a slight smile: "Well, there was one man who said he didn't smoke, but we learnt he was taking smoking breaks at the service station next door. When we confronted him he decided to leave."

Judy Klemesrud

The reference to the popularity of the French government in yesterday's article by Diana Geddes should have read: "The electorate's confidence in the Government has not been restored in the intervening months."

Roger Scruton

Those rights are really duties

In a recent letter to *The Times*, Dr David Jessop raised what is perhaps the most important question for the critic of the post-war political consensus: the question of social responsibility. It is well to emphasize individual freedom, but what is the value of freedom, if the sense of duty is destroyed?

The Welfare State emerged as the consensual answer to the "Social Question" of Victorian England. And, like every political solution guided by conscience, it proved not to be final. The creature of the Welfare State proved to be devoid of the very moral responsibility which had originally created him. Either he was a beneficiary of the system – in which case he began to claim as a right what had been once offered as a charity. Or he was a provider of the system's resources, in which case he was encouraged to regard the poor as beyond his personal concern, the pampered recipients of wealth which was his by right and unjustly extorted.

Both parties to the new arrangement therefore suffered a diminution in the sense of responsibility: the first for his own welfare, the second for the welfare of others. At the same time the resources appropriated by the state were increasingly diverted from their intended purpose, being used to create and maintain an army of bureaucrats answerable neither to those who provided the funds, nor to those who stood in need of them.

Once the charitable gesture had been prized loose from the individual and handed over to the state, it ceased to bear the mark of human freedom. It could then be neither genuinely given nor gratefully received. No person could be praised for offering it, and no person blamed for withholding it: indeed, no person could be discerned anywhere, who might be held answerable either for his own misfortunes, or for the misfortunes of his neighbour. Human kindness gave way to mechanical "redistribution", operated by officials concerned most of all to entrench their newly granted privileges.

The Welfare State tends, therefore, to destroy both the charitable motive and the gratitude that is owed to it, by persuading everyone, both rich and poor, that hardship, even my hardship, is not my concern. The "compassionate" state is in fact a state dedicated to the abolition of compassion. It conforms to the dangerous tendency of socialist politics: the tendency towards a public realm devoid of personal liability.

In this public realm, if I follow the rules, I need never be called to count, either for my own life, or for the life of my neighbour. It is, incidentally, one of the strongest arguments for monarchy that it identifies the state with a human person, and so reminds us of the layer of responsibility with which every official uniform is lined.

There is surely no easy answer to Dr Jessop's question: no simple formula for reintroducing, into the secular politics of a modern industrial state, this element on which its moral health depends. Certainly, it is not enough to liberate the "wealth creators" from their fiscal shackles, or to "privatize" our national resources. Such moves may be economic good sense, but they will not replace impersonal privilege by individual duty. Moreover, the emphasis on wealth and its creation reinforces the ruling illusion that the problem is merely technical: to be solved by more resources, and by yet another application of the impersonal intelligence of the bureaucrat.

The vacuum at the heart of the impersonal state cannot be filled by the state itself. There is no ideology, no political goal, no scheme for redemption, no "irreversible shift" or "final solution", that will return to the political order the personal conscience which has been expelled from it. All "direct action" by the state is tainted by the impersonality that it seeks to overcome. The vacuum can be filled, therefore, only by the sacrifice involved in placing my personal answerability before any of the easy benefits that conflict with it. It is not the system that must be changed, but me myself. Responsibility is either mine or no one's. To shift the burden is to succumb precisely to the fault that is complained of. Resistance to impersonality is therefore primarily a personal concern.

But how are responsible beings created? The answer is widely known but seldom uttered. Responsibility stems from the habit of viewing our own actions from a point of view outside ourselves. Such a habit is engendered by authoritative institutions, whose edicts and expectations we learn to internalize as we mature. Everything depends on those institutions, and on their preparedness to wage war against the natural egoism of the child. At least one of these institutions, moreover – the school – is now (rightly or wrongly) in the hands of the state. Does this not provide to the state an opportunity for *indirect* action, that might, in the long term, tip the moral balance? It is just possible that it does. I therefore refer Dr Jessop's question to Sir Keith Joseph.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

Phillip Whitehead

Keeper of the best traditions

There are matters of great moment to preoccupy Derbyshire today. The north and south of the county are caught on opposite sides of the great divide between strikers and working miners. In the appropriate mixture of Georgian and Ruritanian which is the Buxton spa, the nervous Social Democrats follow their one-man band, uneasily aware that the tune is changing. But sometime between 11 and six today there will be miners on the picket line and aggressive moderates in the wine bars who wish they were at the Racecourse Ground, Derby, where Bob Taylor plays his last day's cricket for Derbyshire.

He is back where it all began, on the county ground that never looks quite right. The cathedral is too far away. Smoke often muddies the sunlight; something nasty is being smelled behind the inadequate trees on the boundary. But the setting is suitable.

Taylor's merits as the best wicket-keeper of his day, the 50 England caps that came to him after his 36th birthday, will receive their tribute elsewhere in these columns from a more appropriate hand. My purpose is rather to lament that Taylor takes with him into retirement many of the virtues of the summer game, of which he has always been the example. Continuity, consistency and cooperation are what it used to teach, and for a while after the old absurd class snobberies had been shaken off they survived, until the coming of the huckster age.

Continuity first, the quiet pride in a professional lifespan, was a mainstay of county cricket. Derbyshire has had only three regular wicket-keepers since 1920: Elliot, Dawkes, and Taylor. Four sovereigns, a dozen prime ministers and prelates, have come and gone while these three entertained us. You will find them in the records among the 20 most voracious keepers of all time, and Bob Taylor leads that company.

When he began, nearly a quarter century ago, he kept wicket to a team with names like the roll call in a miners' lodge, Harold, Edwin, Les, George. Foreign mercenaries were almost unknown, although the county welcomed men from across the border in Yorkshire who had been pushed out of first-class cricket, and from Staffordshire who could not get into it. Very soon his exceptional talents were recognized – except by the national selectors.

Northerners harbour a suspicion that the southern folk look after their own in these matters. Taylor seemed doomed to be the perpetual understudy of the younger Alan Knott, allowed to star in just a single Test Match in New Zealand in 1970, until the Packer affair broke, and the cricket world was split asunder.

Suddenly, in his thirty-seventh year, he was called to fill the breach. He has done it 50 times since. The selectors, as ungracious as a Yorkshire committee, have snubbed him when they could, on one occasion immediately after he had returned from a difficult tour with the world record for dismissals in his gloves. Time after time they had to call him back, until this year, when he was displaced by Downton and could see that it was for good. Today he retires, at 43, still the head of his profession, as supple as a boy of 20 summers.

He has been an ambassador everywhere for what cricket ought to be, a game which does not confuse competition with coercion, or proper reward with sullen excess. I have seen him keeping wicket in the heat of Madras, in a game meandering to a draw, with all the zip you have to have to stay unfrozen on the little ground at Buxton, where snow can stop play in June. Where other great ones in the England team too often sulk in their tents, he is always out in the heat of battle, even if the conflict is waged before three pensioners and a dog in Burton-on-Trent.

To this consistency I add cooperation. The mark of the sportsman is how much he helps others. With a particular skill that complements others on the field, and is never independent of them, the man behind the stumps cannot be selfish. Taylor has set the same example off the field as on it, while the game has changed around him, and has never become the creature of commerce. He never took Packer's shilling, for the easy pickings of the circus. Nor has he sold himself for a crock of Krugerrands, like other stars near the end of their careers who ignored both the moral and practical consequences of their decision to play in South Africa.

Having enriched and entertained many he will step aside (unlike another tormented 43-year-old a few miles north) without great wealth but in high esteem. In an age where sport is packaged and sponsored, where the petulance and posturing on the field find their way via the terraces into other aspects of national life, the contrary example also counts – when we can find it.

There are many other things to concern us today. It may seem eccentric to mark the retirement of a cricketer. But there are quite a few who will make their way through the September haze to Derby, to say farewell to the valiant stumper.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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THE UNFORGED ALLIANCE

The Social Democrats' relations with the Liberal Party are not on the SDP's formal agenda at its conference this year. It was supposed to have been settled a year ago that each party in the Alliance would go its own way in *association with but quite independently* of the other. Despite the pressure from within the Liberal Party for a closer *permanent relationship even if not an* amalgamation between the two allies, the "official" position of the SDP (certainly to the extent that true doctrine is that which is expounded by its leader, Dr Owen) is that the SDP fully reserves the right to go completely independent after the next election. The underlying reason for Dr Owen's insistence on the independence of his party is his determination to keep it in a position from which it can capture the support of moderate Labour voters – becoming the general heir in spirit (though emphatically not in detailed policies) of the old Gaitskellites.

The Gaitskellite tradition is, however, very much modified by Dr Owen and his supporters as they seek to respond to the circumstances of a changed political world. He wants the SDP to *support competitive* liberal economics as well as compassion in welfare. He is in favour of a certain redistribution of wealth, but not of egalitarianism.

He argues for selective welfare provision according to need, and not blanket provision in the *name of equality. He is passion*ately in favour of our present commitment to the Western Alliance, and is opposed to *unilateral nuclear disarmament* – which is one reason for his extreme wariness in dealing with a Liberal Party which has its own vociferous unilateralist wing.

In short, the argument over the Liberal connexion is intimately connected with the equally unresolved question about what sort of party the SDP should be, and although these matters are not on the agenda they have already been shown to be dominant in the minds of those attending the conference at Buxton. Yesterday both Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP's president, and Mr Roy Jenkins, its former leader, made speeches revealing how disunited the leadership remains on these questions. Mr Jenkins attacked "Thatcherism" in terms so forthright as implicitly to distance *himself from Dr Owen's* endorsement of much of the Government's emphasis on economic competitiveness. The former SDP leader accused the Prime Minister of being responsible for undermining moderation on both the left and the right of politics. But more notable still, the end of his speech was implicitly an attack on Dr Owen's own policies, since Mr Jenkins declared himself in *favour of the Alliance* being "a union of hearts working permanently together and not just a temporary arrangement of *opportunism* and convenience".

Mrs Williams sees the relationship between the two parties as "Not an alliance of expediency but a *lasting alliance* of principle". But is it? That will remain the unresolved question when this year's conference has ended. Two camps *lay claim* to the Gaitskell tradition. The Jenkins-Williams camp are the fundamentalists. They are egalitarian *in the* Croslandite *sense*, and they appear to be more naturally attracted to the Whiggish attitudes of the Liberal Party. The Owen camp is revisionist. It is trying to redefine Gaitskellism more realistically for a world in which growth no longer offers the delusion of a cornucopia for welfare.

He is also trying to make the SDP a popular, and perhaps a populist, party which appeals *particularly* to *disaffected* Labour moderates. But can such Labour voters be won over to the notion of selective welfare; according to need and to the real implications of a competitive society – not least for the unions? That is the root question for the SDP which will remain to be settled after Buxton.

CABINET MAKING

We are only sixteen months into this Parliament. The Prime Minister is quite right not to have musical chairs with her Cabinet. Short tenure is one of the causes of ministerial ineffectiveness. It is better to leave ministers where they are, unless obvious misfits or worn out, until some general argument for change arises, such as an electoral requirement to give a government a new and more interesting appearance, or pressure from below for promotion which cannot be prudently ignored, or a crack of the whip by the Prime Minister (there have been several recently and the need has now receded). Ministers of average competence who foul up some departmental exercise, like Mr Patrick Jenkin at environment, can profit by their *mistakes if left with the* opportunity to do so. Lord Hailsham, the distinguished veteran of the Cabinet, keeps the Woolsack warm nicely until a more convenient moment. So all Mrs Thatcher had to do was find a replacement for Mr Prior.

She has also taken the opportunity to make two new Cabinet ministers without portfolio, Lord Gowrie and Mr David Young of the Manpower Services Commission, who will receive a peerage. This latter is the most intriguing, and potentially most important, *appoint*ment in the package, provided that Mr Young's full talents will be at the Prime Minister's *personal call, rather than lost in* the maw of a major department.

The Cabinet is narrower for the loss of Mr Prior. In respect of his coded or semi-private disagreements about the direction of economic policy – less obtrusive now than earlier – events have shown the Prime Minister to have the better judgment. But he is a substantial political figure who is not one of Mrs Thatcher's creations, and he represents an element of the Tory party, of a consensual, pragmatic and patronal flavour, which balances Mrs Thatcher's "conviction politics" and remains of some consequence in the country.

Between his reluctant arrival and his slow-motion departure Mr Prior has been one of the most respected proconsuls in Ulster. It is true that a score board of particular achievements would look thin. The elusive "acceptable level of violence" eludes the administration still. Some of the indicators of terrorist violence are better now than in 1981, the year he took over, some much the same, some worse. Shooting incidents are down by three-quarters, explosions by a third, but armed robberies up by a fifth. Deaths of civilians are well down, of soldiers including the Ulster Defence Regiment about the same.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary *during Mr Prior's term* has continued to assume more of the active responsibility for combating terrorist crime; but its reputation for even-handedness and truth telling has been seriously damaged of late on the Roman Catholic side of the community, and so to a less extent has that of the judiciary. Mr Prior came in to a hunger strike of republican prisoners: he goes out to a hunger strike of "loyalist" prisoners. Two months after he came the Rev Robert Bradford, M.P., was shot dead in the streets of Belfast: nine months before he left Assemblyman Edgar Graham was shot dead in the streets of Belfast.

These comparisons are a better measurement of the intractable and sanguinary quarrel in the province than of the Secretary of State's stewardship. Mr Prior made an initial misjudgment of the local politicians' readiness for devolution on Westminster's terms, and the elections to his partly boycotted assembly were a steppingstone in Sinn Fein's rise to electoral importance. But then he formed a clear understanding of the positions and habits of mind of the different parties to the Ulster problem, including official Dublin. He applied a strong and steady judgment to his task. He inspired trust, which is not an easy thing to do in that community.

He leaves Ulster as he found it with security, its inadequacies and offences, the chief public preoccupation. Behind that, and *thanks in no small measure* to Mr Prior's patience and tact, there is at a political level the glimmerings of a disposition to see what can be made of the analysis put forward in the Forum report and the greater realism cultivated by the Irish Government.

That is for his successor to judge. Mrs Thatcher has chosen an able and articulate minister of *second-rank* status and given him an abrasive lieutenant. That will be criticized in both parts of Ireland as evidence of the British government's marginalization of the Irish problem, reacting to its eruptions as they occur but neglecting to treat its underlying causes. The criticism is founded in a view of the problem's susceptibility to treatment that experience does not bear out. Dublin certainly will hope that the appointment is a sign that the Prime Minister means to exert her own formidable political will directly in the next phase *of British policy* towards *Ireland*, North and South.

STILL IN TRANSITION

Tomorrow's fourth anniversary of the military take over generally seen inside and outside the country as a necessary and justified response to extremist violence which a paralysed parliamentary system was powerless to check, sees Turkey with civil peace, a new constitution, an elected parliament and a civilian government. Political leaders of the former period have been banned from public life and their parties dissolved. New parties and new leaders have been allowed to emerge only after the most rigorous military vetting.

Turkey is not yet fully democratic, and does not claim to be. "But it does boast a constitutional structure, designed to ensure as much freedom as would be feasible in the circumstances, which have proved acceptable *ad interim* to the vast majority of Turks. Its various blemishes should have largely disappeared, and the full 'democratic normalisation' demanded by the Council of Europe achieved, by the time of the next general election in 1988."

That is the argument put forward by Mr Kenneth Mackenzie *in a recent pamphlet* (Turkey In Transition: The West's Neglected Ally – European Security Studies No. 1) published by The Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, and more generally by the friends and advocates of the *present regime in the West.*

The first sentence is no doubt broadly correct. The second is an expression of hope which all genuine friends of Turkey whatever their political persuasion *must share. But is it justified?*

For the time being Mr Turgut Ozal's government is concentrating its main energies on economic policy. In a daring reversal of a tradition going back to Atatürk it has thrown the country open to foreign investment and foreign competition. The shock to Turkish industry may prove salutary in the long run but is well nigh devastating in the short. Meanwhile law and order in the main cities, and in the Kurdish East, are left in the hands of the armed forces.

The continuing detention of non-violent alleged Marxists, such as the leaders of the Turkish Peace Association, the apparently undiminished use of torture in interrogating prisoners, the prosecution of intellectuals, who signed a mildly phrased document, urging an end to such abuses; the strict limits on the press which prevented publication of any *part of this* document even when the Prime Minister himself quoted it in a press conference – all this has been recently *mentioned in* these columns. It should be added that the imposition of ideological conformity on the universities continues *unchanged* under the new government.

It is at this point that Turkey's Western friends must begin to feel some unease. The terrorism that plagued Turkey before 1980 was at least as much the work of the Extreme Right as the Extreme Left, and the military intervention was ostensibly directed equally against both. Indeed the leader of the extreme Right Nationalist Action party, (NAP), Mr Alpaslan Türkeş remains in prison and a recent attempt to free him by friends within the armed forces is known to have been severely punished. Yet friends of Mr Türkeş and former members of his party occupy many important posts in the administration and form perhaps the most influential element within the Motherland party.

In particular they have taken effective control of the State Radio and TV Corporation, whose new director was formerly a senior figure in the NAP ideology department. Another former NAP member is Secretary of the Ministry of Employment.

The latest development, even more sinister, is the appointment of two deputy directors of the National Police Force, one of whom was in charge of the torture centre in Ankara during the previous military regime in 1971 and had since been kept out of sight, while the other's name was found among the secret documents of the NAP as the future director of the National Police Force had the NAP captured power. Such appointments raise the question whether the 1980 intervention was really a comprehensive defeat for terrorism as its authors claimed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pit strike and a Bill of Rights

From Professor Graham Zellick

Sir, Neither a written Constitution nor a Bill of Rights would have *made the slightest difference* to the miners' strike (letter from the headmaster of Tonbridge School, September 5.).

It is highly unlikely that the trade union and industrial relations legislation would fall foul of a Bill of Rights, and it is naive to suppose that trade unionists would have *more confidence* in judges applying a Bill of Rights than they have in those same judges applying the legislation in question.

As for the police actions, they can be challenged now under ordinary common law principles. There may be arguments for a Bill of Rights, but averting a miners' strike is not one of them.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM ZELLICK,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Faculty of Laws,
Mile End Road, E1.
September 7.

From Miss Kathleen Gibberd

Sir, I don't think anyone has pointed out that in the pursuance of any shining enterprise you will almost certainly miss your objective if you insist on being too explicit about the means of reaching it. We deceive ourselves with written Constitutions, manifestoes and formulas.

I wonder if any very old Russians wake up in the night and wonder if so much Marxism-Leninism talk is really what they endured all that childhood hunger for. I also wonder if I am the only *Times* reader who *wakes up to worry about* the market forces formula that did not help the poor when it was tried before.

But one formula, provokes another, as we have seen in the mining dispute. The only answer is conciliation, as any housewife mother knows. It may entail compromise, but you don't call it that, as faces have to be saved, *whether* they belong to ten-year-olds or men over fifty.

As women have more experience of this, isn't it time they were called in to help – a new kind of Acas?

Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN GIBBERD,
Southease,
Near Lewes,
East Sussex.
September 6.

A vanished cry

From Mr Peter W. Heath

Sir, I would like to refer to John Ticehurst's letter to you, published on September 4.

The rag and bone man was not consciously offering a service to the community – worthwhile or otherwise. He was trying to make a living. Householders were encouraged to use him because they received a few pence for their unwanted goods which were in many cases *"recycled" to the needy.*

Today the rag and bone man would likely need to be VAT registered and provide VAT invoices to both buying and selling customers. Class IV self-employed insurance contributions would have to be paid and of course the Inland Revenue would need full *information of* his income and outgoings.

The modern replacements of his activities include all the various charity shops, occupying cheap short term leases, staffed by unpaid volunteers and whose workings are exempt from VAT and income tax. In addition district councils collect unwanted items either free or for a fee (but never giving money) and may do some sorting to recover part of their high collection and transport costs.

The county councils at their *publicly available reception* centres may organise some form of sorting to offset their high acceptance and disposal costs.

Recycling only makes sense when it shows an economic profit which becomes increasingly difficult as wage rates rise. In the USA some local authorities believe that recycling is cost effective provided the waste is sorted initially by the householder (e.g., into paper, glass, metals and refuse) and kept separate throughout the collection and *disposal* processes.

In Britain whilst every factory will have its own waste management plan for recycling, similar planning for householders rubbish is almost *impossible so long as the law decrees* that collection is the responsibility of the districts and disposal is the responsibility of the counties.

Yours faithfully,
PETER W. HEATH,
The Friars House,
Matfield,
Tonbridge, Kent.
September 5.

The acid test on cure for acid rain

From the Chairman of The Bow Group

Sir, Your acid welcome to the House of Commons select committee report on acid rain ("An acid report", September 7) is profoundly disappointing, but it does have the merit of clearly identifying the issues involved in this important debate.

The choice is between waiting for major improvements which are "in clear prospect" and taking measures now "to bring quicker reductions at far higher cost" – and you prefer the former. Meanwhile all over Europe trees are withering, fish are dying and stonework is crumbling. We wait and irretrievable damage is being done to our precious environment. As a result I, and no doubt others in the Conservative Party, would call for an urgent appraisal of the solutions which are available now.

There are three reasons why your cautious approach (and that of the Government) should be rejected. First, how clear is the prospect of major improvements in the medium term? Mr Waldegrave described himself in his evidence to the committee as a "technological pessimist" in the context of discussing fluidized bed combustion on which your (and the CEGB's) hopes are pinned.

He is right. As the author of the recent Bow Group report on acid rain (*A role for Britain in the acid rainstorm*), Tony Paterson, found when he visited the CEGB with a group of Tory MPs in June, the CEGB says little about today's developing technology (flue-gas desulphurization – FGD) but escapes into technological fantasy at the drop of a hat.

Secondly, there is the question of the cost of retrofitting FGD to existing power stations. Press reports (including your own) linked the committee's recommendations with the immediate CEGB assertion that their implementation would lead to a 10 per cent increase in electricity prices. As you say, the key *point is that any increase would be* phased in over 10 years, but are the CEGB's estimates true?

In oral evidence to the committee the CEGB said that to cut its own emissions by 60 per cent by 1995 would put up prices by 5 per cent over 10 years (0.5 per cent annually). It would certainly cost more (but not twice as much) to cut the CEGB's emissions to comply with the EC draft directive's requirement of an overall cut by 60 per cent for all large combustion plants (i.e., including general industry). If the CEGB met this requirement alone, 16 fossil-fuelled power stations would then need FGD retrofitting at a capital cost of £144m each instead of the 10 if the 60 per cent cut applied across the board.

The former option would add 7.5 per cent to electricity prices over 10 years, the latter 5 per cent. The justification for adopting the first option is that because the CEGB has made only small reductions in its emissions over the past 20 years, it should be a disproportionate burden now and also, because environmental *protection* is a public good, the cost should be spread as widely as possible.

Finally, Sir, you underestimate the political importance of taking action now. This generation has the responsibility of taking measures to protect the environment in order that there is an environment left for *future generations to enjoy.* It is more important that the public good of environmental protection is paid for by the public through higher electricity prices than that the public pays for the private greed of Mr Scargill by subsidizing an inefficient coal industry in the same way.

This growing realization in the Conservative Party will surface at next month's party conference in Brighton. The Government's position of tamely trailing along at the back of the international pack is unlikely to prove acceptable for much longer with the public or to an increasingly conservation-conscious party.

How the Government deals with *the committee's recommendations* will be an acid test, in every sense of those words.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL LINGENS, Chairman,
The Bow Group,
240 High Holborn, WC1.
September 9.

From Mr C. Rose and Dr C. D. Holman

Sir, You observe (leader, September 7) that if cutting back the emissions from power stations which give rise to acid rain should lead to "a 10 per cent increase in electricity prices between now and 1995" it is "not necessarily a prospect to make the blood run cold". We agree. But you also ask: "how much have they (the prices) gone up since 1973?".

In fact, between 1973 and 1984 electricity supplied to the domestic *consumer rose from 0.962p* per kw-hr to 5.372p per kw-hr, an increase of 45.5 per cent in real terms. Ten per cent over 10 years therefore appears a small price to pay to help save our cathedrals, lakes, rivers and forests.

But, as we pointed out to the House of Commons committee which reported on acid rain, with a little thrift the cure could be cheaper and more effective. Trimming just 5 per cent from the CEGB's projected rise in electricity consumption (Scenario "C" put forward by the board at the Sizewell inquiry) would enable us to implement the EEC's proposed 60 per cent cut in SO_2 at a cost of 3-4 per cent over 10 years.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS ROSE,
CLAIRE HOLMAN,
Friends of the Earth,
377 City Road, EC1.
September 7.

Heroin traffic

From Mr P. D. Cutting

Sir, I refer to the article (September 3) by Mr John Pearman concerning a hard line on hard drugs.

I write to take issue with any suggestion that I welcome my early retirement in the face of our heroin seizures. It is common ground that the heroin situation is serious in the extreme and complacency would be out of place. But it is also true that the total United Kingdom law-enforcement response to the heroin problem (and in this the customs service plays a crucial role) is arguably the best in the world.

I totally refute any suggestion that *my slightly early retirement*, which for personal reasons I welcome, is in any way connected with a feeling that the customs response to the heroin traffic leaves it out of control. It is not. Indeed, if that were the case I would feel a moral obligation to remain part of the battle as long as the rules allowed and I could make an effective contribution.

May I, almost as an aside, express the personal view that the British public is probably quite unaware of the tremendous contribution to this *battle which is made* by several hundreds of very dedicated and capable civil servants.

Yours faithfully,
PETER D. CUTTING,
Chief Investigation Officer,
HM Customs and Excise,
14 New Fetter Lane, EC4.

Neglected outpost

From Dr C. J. Terry

Sir, The British Consulate in Stuttgart is to be closed in December. There will no longer be an HM Consul in Baden Württemberg, though honorary consuls may be appointed.

In view of the fact that Baden Württemberg is a growth area this *decision seems to be regrettable.* Although a small office of two men may be retained to urge exchange of business relating to the automotive and information industries (not explicitly environment control industries, one notes) it seems a pity that Britain should lose a career diplomat post in this area, even if the *current* post is overmanned, given Britain's economic difficulties.

It is, however, nothing short of a grave irresponsibility on the part of British entrepreneurs and management, if the reason for closure should not only be Treasury cuts, but also the insular complacency of British management. The market is not far from Britain, it is growing, and it permits comparatively easy access.

The case is similar to that of local post offices, it seems. With respect *to HM consulates*, it is a question of use them or lose them.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER TERRY,
7032 Sindelfingen,
Gottscheerstrasse 41,
West Germany.

Thought for the day

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham

Sir, As "He has bubbles in his think-tank" dates, according to Partridge, *from 1908, long before armoured* "tanks" were first so called in 1916, any translation using *blindé* must be an anachronism (letter, August 29).

Cuve would do; but as I see the think tank to be a conversation pit in which learned men throw doubt on the wisdom of others, may I suggest *fosse sceptique* as a suitably absurd translation?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT MAXTONE GRAHAM,
6 Moat Sole,
Sandwich,
Kent.

Airline competition

From Mr N. V. Bevan

Sir, It is a pity that the Chairman of Britannia Airways (August 31) should choose your columns to extol *the virtues of his airline.* In his exalted position it was clearly right that you should let him have his say. However, those of us unfortunate enough to have travelled back from Minorca on August 17, on a charter flight, would share the view that the high standards of service to which he refers were sadly lacking.

Twenty or more of us were left stranded when it became apparent that our plane was overbooked. Our discomfort over a period of hours in a hot and crowded airport can be imagined, particularly since our party included three under six and a pregnant mother. What made things even worse, however, was the complete absence of any representative of the airline with whom we could discuss our predicament.

Clearly the smaller airlines have to cut down on overheads, but to allow the overbooking (as fairly common practice we gather) and then to have no facilities for helping *those in difficulty seems to be taking* things too far.

As it stands at present Mr Davidson and his company have profited from my buying seats off them which they were unable to supply.

Yours sincerely,
NICK BEVAN,
Ingram's Hall,
The Schools,
Shrewsbury,
Salop.

Post script

From Dr A. S. Osley

Sir, The chancery hand ("italic") of the 16th century arose to meet the need of secretaries to deal *rapidly* with masses of official correspondence. It was not found wanting. Fashion changed, and the broad pen, held comfortably at a consistent angle, gave way to a soft-pointed nib, which had to be pressed down to make letters imitating the leisured script of the copper-plate engraver.

Tests have shown that modern italic can be written as quickly as *any other* hand and is resistant to the stresses of speed. This simple model is most versatile. It is especially suitable as a basis for a fast, legible, *personal* style for everyday use with contemporary writing instruments: it is also attractive for formal work. Its supporters do not, of course, claim it *to be a unique solution to the* handwriting problem.

Another advantage of italic letter-shapes is their functional kinship with printed type. Writing and reading can be taught in harmony.

Copperplate had passed away long before the revival of modern italic. It is probably the least suitable model for schools, though it will doubtless continue to survive on life-saving certificates and third-rate wedding invitation cards.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. OSLEY,
The Glade,
Brook Road,
Wormley,
Godalming,
Surrey.
September 6.

The Pope as foe of Marxism

From Mr Graham Greene, CH

Sir, One supposes that if Catholic bishops, like Anglican bishops, were made members of *the House of* Lords, the present Pope, if he proved logical, would tell them either to refuse their seats or cease to fulfill their priestly functions, especially if they supported the governing party with their votes.

But in fact would he? Unlike John XXIII he himself seems to take a political and partisan line. To him, as to President Reagan, Marxism is the great enemy, black against white, and the word Marxist becomes more and more a vague term of abuse. Is anyone completely Marxist any more than any one is completely Christian?

Doubt like the conscience is *inherent in human nature* (perhaps they are the same thing) but one might expect the Pope to remember that Marx as a historian condemned Henry VIII for closing the monasteries.

Yours truly,
GRAHAM GREENE,
As from Antibes, France.
September 8.

Shareholders' interest

From Mr Edgar Palamountain

Sir, Sir Fred Catherwood (August 30) is quite right to criticize mergers, although not entirely for the reasons he gives.

The strongest element in the case against mergers is the conflict of interest which they embody or create between management and shareholders. Rarely the owners of more than a few token shares themselves, executive directors and senior managers inevitably see their interest in terms of the sheer size of the company which employs them: an increase in size justifies a bigger office, a bigger car and usually, also, a higher salary and consequent pension.

The interest of the shareholder, on the other hand, resides solely in earnings per share: and unfortunately there is no evidence of a *correlation between size and profitability.*

All too often the result of a merger is a decline in relative per share earnings: the whole is worse than the sum of the parts. The only gainers (apart from the management) are the shareholders of "victim" companies who are usually able to sell their *holdings* at a considerable profit – provided their directors are unsuccessful in persuading them to resist the bid! Thus it has come about, most regrettably, that mergers have exposed the executive director as the shareholders' worse enemy.

The answer to this particular problem cannot lie wholly in regulation. The remedy lies in the hands of the shareholders – and especially of the institutions and their representative bodies. But these, with a few honourable *exceptions, have so far shown* themselves unable or unwilling to do anything about it.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Chairman,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Juxon House,
94 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4.
August 30.

A burnt-out case

From Mr Gordon Martin

Sir, Whether, like Mr Drysdale (September 4), one should take *The Times* only for the pleasure afforded by misprints is perhaps questionable. But there is no doubt that they can sometimes add to the richness of the language.

Thus, on August 29, I was pleased to see your Labour Correspondent's front-page report of "confustion" at a Bristol dockers' meeting on support for the coal-miners.

In a situation where combustion is at the heart of the matter, and confusion is so patently widespread confustion seemed to me a particularly happy, albeit accidental invention by your computer.

Yours sincerely,
GORDON MARTIN,
c/o British Broadcasting Corporation,
Bush House,
Strand, WC2.
September 5.

Gannet cull

From Mr Richard Johns

Sir, I should like to take this opportunity to express the strongest support for Mr Barlow (September 6) and the traditions of the people of Ness.

I live in the long-sanitised south of England, which has no mountains, no real weather, no unharnessed countryside and little wildlife.

Having shamelessly evicted the last two, and having always envied the first two, can it be that the south is trying to purge its own destructive immorality by forcing the people of Ness to feel as guilty about killing gannets as the New Southern Conscience requires of its subjects?

I rather think it can.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD JOHNS,
10 Sunnyfield Gardens,
Hockley,
Essex.
September 6.

From Mr D. G. Taylor

Sir, Mr Barlow writes of the dietary habits of the good people of Ness. Should we not, Sir, be doing something to encourage the honest citizens of London to eat more pigeon pie?

Yours faithfully,
D. G. TAYLOR,
3L Artillery Mansions,
Victoria Street, SW1.
September 7.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 10: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) and Mr Denis Thatcher have left the Castle.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 10: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon toured and opened the new Kidney Unit at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Devon (the Earl of Morley) and the Mayor of Exeter (Councillor J. Pollitt).

Mrs Richard Carew Pole was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 10: The Duke of Gloucester opened the Exhibition of London Docklands Architectureal Canary Wharf, Isle of Dogs, this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester this evening opened an exhibition and presented prizes for the competition "Create a Christmas Card for Cot Death Research" in aid of The Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths at Sotheby's, New Bond Street, London.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

The Earl of Drogheda will open the Tenth International Antiquarian Book Fair at 6 pm at the Park Lane Hotel on September 19.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. C. Ellis and Miss J. Oxley

The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Ellis, of Southwell, Nottingham, and Joanna, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs G. Oxley, of Martock, Somerset.

Mr J. C. D. Pilley and Mrs C. Y. Conner

The engagement is announced between John Pilley, of 29, Flood Street, Chelsea, and Caroline Conner, of The Old Rectory, Trotton, near Petersfield.

Mr R. W. Winslow and Miss G. M. O'Flynn

The engagement is announced from California of Robert, son of Mr Edward Winslow, of California, and Mrs Shirley Winslow, of Vermont, and Georgina, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. B. O'Flynn, of Long Garden Walk, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr D. A. Wilson and Miss M. R. Stanier

The engagement is announced between David Allen, only son of Mr and Mrs Ian Wilson, of Guildford, Surrey, and Miranda Rose, third daughter of General Sir John and Lady Stanier, of Hartley Wintney, Hampshire.

Reception

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster last night gave a reception at City Hall for members of the Council of Christians and Jews.

Luncheon

Royal College of Physicians

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, and Lady Hoffenberg entertained Mr and Mrs Richard Tomkins at luncheon yesterday. The other guests were Sir Ronald and Lady Gardner-Thorpe, Dr Nigel Compston and Mr Michael Tibbs.

Trevor-Roberts Tutorial College

The Directors of Trevor-Roberts Tutorial College are pleased to announce the appointment of Mr Geoffrey Shepherd as Registrar to the TRTC from September, 1984. Mr Shepherd was recently the Registrar of Westminster School and former housemaster of Busbys.

Head to resign

Dr T. P. Woods, headmaster of Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, is to resign for personal reasons at the beginning of next summer term.

Marriages

Mr G. A. Black and Miss J. Addison

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 1 at Henley-on-Thames of Mr Gregory Allan Black, son of Mr and Mrs Rudolph Black, of Alexandria, Virginia, United States, and Miss Jane Addison, daughter of the late Mr John Addison and Mrs John Addison, of London, W6.

Mr A. N. Dagnall and Signorina A. M. Milito

The marriage took place on Saturday in Montagner, Dordogne, France, of Mr Andrew Dagnall and Signorina Anna Milito. Dom Martin Haigh OSB, officiated.

The bride was attended by Mrs Mark Pickthall and Miss Rosemary Reid. Mr Nicholas Woodhead was best man.

Mr S. L. Hayes and Miss E. A. Cole

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 8, at St Lawrence's, Hungerford, of Mr Simon Hayes, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Roger Hayes, of Chesterton, Seaford, Sussex, and Miss Elizabeth Cole, daughter of Major and Mrs John Cole, of The Malt House, West Woodhay, Newbury. The Rev S. P. Hayllar officiated assisted by the Rev R. Jeans. Canon W. R. Birt gave an address.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alice Holloway, Georgia and Holly Tudor-Miles and Harry Crichton. Mr William Hayes was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in France.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Rear-Admiral R. G. Heaslip to be Flag Officer Submarines and Commander Submarine Forces Eastern Atlantic, in succession to Rear Admiral Sir John Woodward in November.

Rear-Admiral K. A. Snow to be Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations) on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, in succession to Rear Admiral Heaslip on October 19.

Dame Mary Warnock to be President of the Association for All Speech Impaired Children, in succession to Professor Oliver Zangwill, FRS.

Mr Gordon J. Greenshields to be general manager of the North Western Regional Health Authority.

Dr Saburo Okita, to be President of World Wildlife Fund – Japan.

Mr Trevor Blackburn to be President of the British Veterinary Association.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

COMMANDERS: P Boles to Comnavsouth, Dec 3: R de F Browne to RN College Greenwich, Jan 14: I G Cochrane to Juno, Dec 18: D Evans to Staff of Cincfleet, Dec 21: R J Fisher to MOD, Dec 11: P N Goodwin to Brilliant, March 26: T H S Haigh to Cincnavhome, Oct 22: A A M Johnstone to Dolphin, Dec 14: M L Ladd to Birmingham, Nov 27: C A M Parish to MOD (PE), Sept 21: M D Y Phillips to Staff of Cincfleet, Dec 4: M S Pringle to FONAC, Dec 10: C A Robertson for duty with DGW/CUWA, Sept 1: N L Stewart to MOD, Nov 7: B A Whittingham to MOD, Dec 14: E G Wilcock as Deputy Capt Naval Drafting, Nov 23.
CHAPLAINS: W A D Berrymand to Fife, Oct 30: B R Clarke to Sultan, Sept 26.
ROYAL MARINES
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: T K Courtenay for loan service with BMATT Zimbabwe, March 15: A M Keeling to 45 Cdo Gp as CO, May 8.
MAJOR: J M G Sheridan to RMR Tyne as CO, Oct 19.
Retirements
ADMIRAL: Sir Lindsay Bryson, Jan 11.
COMMANDERS: M C Bourdillon, Oct 29: M G M W Ellis, Nov 10: D L Gdanitz, Oct 27: P T Libby, Nov 3: L W Orchard, Oct 27: C W C Swinley, Nov 2.

The Army

BRIGADIERS: T R M Pulverman to HQ 29 Engr Bde as Comd, Sept 29: J G Till to REME Trg Centre as Comdt, Sept 21.
COLONELS: D R Whitaker to RHQ RE, Sept 17: F T Fisher to LSP Oman, Sept 17.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: L J C Anderson, LI, to Inf M & RO Exeter, Sept 12: P de S Barrow, Queens, to be MA/NA Warsaw, Sept 18: R D Kinsella-Bevan, 5 Innis Dg to LSP Oman, Sept 12: J E Nowers, RE, to MVEE, Sept 17: R Tarsnane, REME to P & EE Inchterf, Sept 17
Retirement
Col G H Barton, late RE, Sept 14.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS (Acting Air Commodore): A C Curry to MOD, Sept 14: R J Honey to HQ 1 Group, Sept 12.
GROUP CAPTAINS: J R Pink to MOD Harrogate, Sept 10: D J Sledge to MOD, Sept 10: J D Heron to HQ Strike Command, Sept 10: D H Claisler to RAF Uxbridge, Sept 4: S M Firth to HQ RAF Support Command, Sept 10.
WING COMMANDER (Acting Group Captain): M M Shaw to MOD, Sept 10.
WING COMMANDERS: R C W Newrick to RAF Hospital Wegberg, Sept 7: B M Doyle to HQ Afcent, Sept 14: W H Craghill to HQ RAF Support Command, Sept 14: J M Clemison to UKADGE Wattisham, Sept 7: M G Head to MOD, Sept 7: J A Prideaux to MOD, Sept 7: G B Browne to JSDC Greenwich, Sept 7: B E Durand to RNSC Greenwich, Sept 7: T H Bush to RAF College Cranwell, Sept 10: R M Best to HQ RAF Support Command, Sept 10: M J S Palmer to MOD, Sept 10, G A John to Shape, Sept 10.
SQUADRON LEADER (Acting Wing Commander): G R Herring to RAF Linton-on-Ouse, Sept 7.

Birthdays today

Professor Norman Ashton, 71; Mrs Justice Booth, 51; Sir Austin Bide, 69; the Very Rev Hugh Douglas, 73; Lord Gibson-Watt, 66; Mr Erno Goldfinger, 82; Sir Barrie Heath, 68; Sir Henry Johnson, 78; the Very Rev Dr Marcus Knight, 81; Mr Richard Linley, 30; Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, MP, 55; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Panckridge, 83; Major-General F. D. Rome, 79; Sir Francis Rundall, 76; the Right Rev J. V. Taylor, 70; Mr Roger Uttley, 35.



Just the card: Eliza Ruth Hilton, aged seven, of Park Street Church of England School, Cambridge, whose design for a Christmas card in aid of cot-death research was chosen as one of the winners at an exhibition at Sotheby's yesterday. The Duchess of Gloucester opened the show and presented the prizes. Proceeds from the sale of cards go to the Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths (Photograph: Murray Job).

Latest wills

Dr Gordon Jacob, of Saffron Walden, Essex, the composer, whose work encompassed light music such as that for the wartime ITMA series, film scores, brass band pieces and conventional chamber and choral works, left estate valued at £71,346 net.

Mrs Wenonah Pacey, of Redbridge, Essex, left estate valued at £175,717 net. She left £13,300 and effects to personal legatees, and the residue equally between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the British Heart Foundation and the Institute for Cancer Research.

Mrs Edith Lucy Tebbit, the mother of Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, of Tring, Hertfordshire, left estate valued at £28,742 net.

Miss Flora Klein, of Brixton, south London, left estate valued at £82,148 net. She left all her property equally between the Home for Aged Jews, south-west London, the Jewish Blind Society and the Jewish Home and Hospital, north London.

Hockley, Mr Claude, of Ware, Hertfordshire £415,515
Perkins, Mrs Edith May, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire £394,719
Rochford, Elizabeth Mary, of Little Staughton, Bedfordshire £514,952
Ward, Mr James William, of Huntington, North Yorkshire £610,795

Royal Marines entries

The following candidates have been declared successful for entry to the Royal Marines and will enter the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines, Lympstone, Devon, on September 13:

Direct Graduate Entry
Probationary acting lieutenant (full career commission): S M Askins, Kings S Bruton/UWIST; C St J Corrin, Blackpool Collegiate GS/Manchester Univ; C J Noakes, Aylesbury GS/Univ Coll Swansea.
Probationary acting lieutenant (short career commission): N W Bruce-Jones, Bristol GS/Newcastle Univ; N Evans, Haverfordwest GS/Queen Mary Coll London; S J Hall, Brentwood S/Loughborough Univ; J L Macnamara, Wilson S/Christ Coll Cambridge; D D Umrigar Bury GS/Manchester Univ

Direct Entry
Probationary acting lieutenant (full career commission): M W S Cawthorne, Sevenoaks S.
Probationary second lieutenant (full career commission): A M Ellis, Indefatigable S.
Probationary second lieutenant (short career commission): A J Driver, Shoreham GS/Brighton & Hove Coll; M G H Green, Norton Knatchbull; R F Highton, Cockermouth GS; R M Hornby, Paston GS; A M Jillings, Ipswich S; G S Mackenzie-Philps, Wetherby S; F Pender, Isles of Scilly Sec Mod/St Austell Coll; S D Phillips, RGS Worcester; N S F Banks, Douai S.

University Cadet Entrants
The following are joining for training on graduation:
Probationary acting lieutenant (full career commission): P A Flynn, Altrincham S/Cambridge Univ; J N Hutchings, Prance Hill S/Oxford Univ; C J Sykes, St Albans S/Loughborough Univ
The following have attained university cadet entryship and joined the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines on September 3 for 2 weeks' training before going to university
Probationary acting lieutenant (full career commission): P S Cameron, Solihull S/Cambridge Univ; N H Fothergill, Eton Coll, Durham Univ; P D Fraser, Harrowgate S/Cambridge Univ; J R C Main, Dollar Acad/Aberdeen Univ; J G Symonds, Caterham S/Birmingham Univ; R E van der Horst, Sherborne S/Birmingham Univ

4,000-point victory for North-west

The 60-board final of the Hubert Phillips bowl was played at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, on Sunday when an original entry of 299 teams had been reduced to two by knock-out matches over eight months. It is the only event in the English Bridge Union calendar still played on aggregate points scoring.

The result was a convincing victory by 4,000 points for the North-western team of Mr and Mrs B. Goldenfield, J. Morris and J. Hassett over M. H. Airey, D. R. Link, Mrs M. Armstrong, B. P. Topley and M. Allen, of Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

New post for master of choir

Mr Barry Rose, the former Master of the Choir at St Paul's Cathedral School, has been appointed Master of the Choirs at The King's School, Canterbury.

Mr Rose resigned from St Paul's in July after a year of deteriorating relations with the Dean and Chapter. He was critical of reductions in the choir, and he was frowned on for running a record company recording the boys singing popular songs. Mr Rose is also a musical adviser to the head of religious broadcasting at the BBC.

Science report

Cattle worsen nitrate pollution of water

By Our Own Correspondent

The next pollution scare is likely to be about nitrates in drinking water: nitrates that have come from agricultural fertilizer, washed out of fields by rain.

Years after the first heavy applications of nitrogen began, this nitrate is only now reaching domestic supplies. According to conventional wisdom, there is no risk from grassland and the real problem is in wheat fields and other arable land.

But not so, according to the results of an eight-year study at the Grassland Research Institute in Berkshire. These show that heavily fertilized grassland grazed by steers can introduce twice as much nitrate into ground water as arable land, and five times as much as fertilized, but ungrazed, grass.

In Britain, 900,000 tons of fertilizer nitrogen are spread on grassland every year, so the hazard could be big.

The grassland experiment began in 1976, when the researchers began to treat a patch of grass with ammonium nitrate fertilizer, and to graze it with steers. An adjacent patch was treated with a similar fertilizer but the grass was cut and not grazed.

The treatment was continued year after year. Now the levels of nitrate in the water beneath the two patches have been measured. It is high in both, but much higher where the steers have grazed.

In the grazed grass the loss of nitrogen into groundwater reached levels of more than 160 kg of nitrogen per hectare per year, two to three times higher than estimates given by the Royal Society last December.

Nitrate levels in the water up to six metres under the grazed grass reached 50 mg a litre, exceeding not only the penetration from fertilized arable land but even the "acceptable" levels of 11 to 22 mg a litre set by the World Health Organization. The nitrate concentrations were nearly 10 times higher than the European Economic Community's guideline of 5.7 mg a litre.

The fertilizer levels that the group applied were high (420 kg of nitrogen per hectare per year) but these are levels which are actually applied in one in 20 fields in Britain. Moreover, the nitrate penetration seemed so high that even lower levels of application might give cause for concern.

More than a third of British grassland receives more than 200 kg of nitrogen a year, according to the grassland researchers.

Urine and cattle-dung may cause these high levels, researchers suggest. The cattle cannot absorb the excess nitrogen on the grass, and get rid of it in the natural way. The resulting parcels of nitrogen are so concentrated that the grass cannot take up the nitrogen, and it penetrates rapidly into the groundwater.

Source: *Nature*, vol 311, p50 (September 6 1984).

OBITUARY

YILMAZ GÜNEY
Turkish film director

Yilmaz Güney, the Turkish film actor and director, died in Paris on September 9 at the age of 47 after a long illness.

Acknowledged as the finest film maker his country has yet produced, he was best known internationally for *Yol*, which won the top award, the Palme d'Or, at the Cannes Film Festival in 1982. *Yol* was remarkable not only for its artistry but for the fact that it was directed, by proxy, from a Turkish prison where Güney was serving a sentence for murder.

Güney was a man of strong left wing convictions who had a long history of conflict with the Turkish authorities. He was the son of a farm bailiff who did a variety of jobs before studying economics at the university in Istanbul. He wrote short stories and novels and worked in the film laboratory before starting his cinema career in the late 1950s.

To start with he made his name as an actor, appearing in scores of commercially popular films and establishing himself as Turkey's number one screen idol. This gave him a base from which to pursue more personal concerns as a director and he embarked on a series of socially committed films which brought him on a collision course with the regime.

The result was that he spent more than 12 years in prison. His first conviction was over an article alleged to contain communist propaganda and in 1972 he was given a ten-year sentence for sheltering revolutionaries wanted by the state. He was released after two and a half years but soon afterwards was arrested for shooting a judge, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to years. Güney always maintained his innocence and claimed he had been the victim of political repression.

During the 1970s he was forced to make films from his prison cells, working out detailed scripts and shooting instructions and having these passed to his assistants. Among the films produced in this way were *The Herd*, which dealt with the struggles of Turkish peasant communities, and *The Enemy*, a powerful indictment of corruption and social decay in an urban setting.

The last of the group, *Yol*, reflected Güney's concern with Turkey's Kurdish minority and also drew directly on his experiences in captivity. It is the story of a group of prisoners who are given a week's leave in order to resolve their personal problems only to find that their temporary freedom is an illusion.

By the time shooting was completed – by Güney's associate, Serif Goren – Güney was available to edit and complete the film. After finishing one third of his sentence he was transferred to an open prison and in October 1981, while on parole, he escaped, settling first in Switzerland and then in France.

His last film, *The Wall*, which he made in northern France, opened in London last week. It charts a revolt by child prisoners in Ankara against their treatment and conditions.

THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, who died on September 6, aged 71, was, as Archie Gordon, well known as a BBC Radio producer and Parliamentary Lobby correspondent. As the BBC's Lobby man he produced the weekly programme *The Week in Westminster* from 1946 to 1966 and also the regular election and party political broadcasts on radio.

He maintained a complete impartiality in his dealings with Westminster politicians of all persuasions – both eminent front benchers and the less well known – and a concern to encourage them all to give of their best at the microphone. Many subsequently prominent politicians were first soothed and schooled into broadcasting by Gordon's courteous style as a producer.

He became Editor, Radio Documentaries and Talks in 1967 holding the post until his retirement in 1972. Two years later he succeeded as the Fifth Marquess and resumed his regular contact at the Palace of Westminster as a member of the Independent (cross bench) Peers' Group.

His personal interests outside current affairs and broadcasting centred on painting and Scottish history. Just before his brief final illness he saw into the press his study of his Prime Minister ancestor and other Earls of Gordon, *A Flight of Gordons*.

He was a friend, frequent visitor and portrait sitter of the painters Lett Haines and Sir Cedric Morris at their artists' colony at Hadleigh in Suffolk and he retired to that county.

Through his membership of the Suffolk Preservation Society he maintained his pre-war link (as Assistant Secretary in the London Office), with the Council for the Protection of Rural England. His love of the English countryside and its buildings was highly developed and well informed.

He is succeeded as the Sixth Marquess by his younger brother Lord Alastair Gordon.

GEORGE BERGEN

Viscount Moore writes:

George Bergen, the painter who died on August 15 in New York, was born in 1903 in Minsk of Jewish parents.

The family moved to the United States when he was six, and settled in Brooklyn. George went to the Yale School of Art and studied with George Bellows.

He won the Prix de Rome, and in Europe met Lord Howard de Walden, who persuaded him to come to London. For the next twelve years, Bergen enjoyed success in both the artistic and social spheres in London, painting portraits of members of London society and visiting the East End where he painted in the Docks. He had several exhibitions at the Reid and Lefevre Gallery, which were always well received.

During this period, he met Duncan Grant, and became acquainted with members of the Bloomsbury group. In 1934, he made a trip to Hollywood, invited by Constance Collier, where, in addition to her portrait, he painted Lillian Hellman, Charlie Chaplin and Tillie Losch.

In 1938 he returned to the United States and lived in New York almost uninterruptedly for the next forty-six years until his death. After returning to the United States, his painting became entirely abstract – the abstract element had been strong in his figurative work before – and he ceased painting portraits except occasionally for his own pleasure, never for commissions.

He married in 1951 Helen Gordon (the marriage was disolved in 1971), and had one daughter.

George was a man of strong personality, of remarkable good looks and of great charm. His Russian background manifested itself in a mixture of expansive exuberance and of destructiveness towards those closest to him – and his capacity for self-destruction was worthy of a character of Dostoyevsky. He always refused to exhibit in New York or to accept commissions, although badly in need of money.

He had a natural sense of style, and could certainly have made a highly successful career as an architect or as a photographer. The simplest rooms arranged by him were models of harmony and proportion – and entirely original.

COMMANDER A. W. NEWMAN, GC

Commander Alfred William Newman, GC, who died on September 1 aged 96, was awarded the Albert Medal for action in 1917 and this was translated to a George Cross in 1971.

Newman entered the Royal Navy in 1903 aged 15 and trained in HMS Warspite. His Albert Medal award was for an action which took place on October 10, 1917 when an alarm of fire was given in the after magazine of one of HM Ships.

Newman, who was then acting mate RN was on the upper deck and went to the magazine as soon as he heard the alarm. Seeing smoke issuing from a box of cordite he opened the lid and passed the cartridges on to the upper deck, where they were thrown overboard. One cartridge in the middle of the box was very hot, and smoke was issuing from the end.

He was subsequently mentioned in despatches in 1919 when serving in HMS Dragon based at Harwich.

He retired from the Royal Navy in 1923 to farm in Lincolnshire but was recalled in 1939 because of his unique knowledge of boom defence work. His knowledge of anti-submarine and torpedo nets for harbour defence led to his being in charge of supervising the production of defence nets from 1939 to 1941. From 1941 to 1943 he was in West Africa in charge of defending harbours in Gambia and from 1943 to 1945 he was in charge of harbour defence, based on Aden, covering the area from Suez to Bangkok.

After the war he was in charge of boom defence for the Mediterranean area and was responsible for the clearance of a number of wrecks in Malta's harbour, including USS Ohio and RFA Plumlea. He retired in 1948.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Riddell Bromhead Walker, CVO, MC, late 14th Sikhs, died on September 2. He was 71. His wartime service included Arakan and Imphal (MC, 1944) and he was afterwards successively Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, 1947-53; Lancaster Herald 1953-68; and Clarenceux King of Arms 1968-78. He was also Registrar of the College of Arms 1960-67 and Deputy Inspector of Regimental Colours 1958-77 and Inspector 1977-78.

Professor Kazuo Okochi, who died on August 9 at the age of 79, was President of the University of Tokyo from 1963 to 1968 and a leading labour economist who advocated improved social welfare.

School news

Brentwood School

Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr R. N. Nuttall succeeds Mr D. A. Tarrant as Director of Studies and Mr R. W. Jackson becomes head of the middle school. M. C. Spivey will be head of school. The inaugural recital on the Gern Organ will be on October 5 and half-term is from October 19 to 28. Old Brentwoods Day is to be on November 3. *Volpone* will be performed on December 6, 7 and 8. Term ends December 19.

Charterhouse

Oration Quarter begins today. J. R. S. Hunt is head of school and G. H. Pratt is captain of football. Exeat is from October 24 to 31. The Founder's Day dinner will be on December 12. The quarter ends on December 16.

City of London School

Autumn Term at City of London School begins today. Mr Martin Hammond has taken up his appointment as headmaster on the retirement of Mr James Boyes. The Lord Mayor's Prize Day is on Friday, October 12. The Autumn concert will be given on Saturday, November 17, and there will be a carol service in the Temple Church on Thursday, December 13. Term ends on Friday, December 14.

Cobham Hall

Autumn Term at Cobham Hall starts today and the guardian is Kate Ponté. The school carol service will be held on December 17 at 3.00pm in Cobham Parish Church and term ends on December 18.

Denstone College

Term begins at Denstone College today and ends on December 19. Andrew Tetley is captain of school and Amanda Price senior girl. Dr T. A. Clarke succeeds Mr R. B. Jackson as Housemaster of Lonsdale. The Old Denstonian annual general meeting and dinner is on October 27. Half-term is from October 26 to November 4. The annual art exhibition is on November 9, 10 and 11, and *Macbeth* on December 12, 13, 14 and 15. The Advent carol service is on Sunday, December 2, at 5.30pm.

Dover College

Term begins today both at the college and at Dover College Junior School. The college head boy is Kevin Jullion (Leamington) and the head girl Zacharoula Eleftheriadou (Duckworth). The Old Dovorian dinner is on October 5 and the Old Dovorian rugby match on November 4. The carol services take place on December 8 and 9 and the drama festival on December 11 and 12. Half-term is from October 20 to October 28 and term ends on December 14.

Dulwich College

Michaelmas Term begins today. Mr I. M. Gibson succeeds Mr P. d'A. Keith-Roach as Housemaster of Blew House, and Dr S. G. Hoyle succeeds Mr I. G. Galbraith as head of geography. J. C. Abengowe is captain of school and J. P. S. Cassell is captain of football. An Old Alleynian reunion (1942-54) will be on September 29. House plays will be performed in the Edward Alleyn Hall on November 10. The Christmas concert will be held in the Fairfield Hall on December 10. *Jesus Christ Superstar* will be performed in the Edward Alleyn Hall on the evenings of December 11-15, and the service of lessons and carols will be in chapel on December 16. Half-term will be October 20-28 and term will end on December 19.

Eton College

Eton College opens today for the Michaelmas Half with 184 new boys. The total in the school is 1,319. Mr A. G. Boggis is master-in-college and Mr J. J. Branch, Mr J. C. M. Rose and Mr M. A. Town have taken over their houses. J. P. S. Whyatt, KS, is captain of the school and M. J. Drake, OS, captain of the Oppidans. The Eton Action Fair will be held on September 22. There will be a School Play Festival in the Farrer Theatre and the Caccia Centre on October 21, 22, 23 and 24. Long Leave will be from October 27 to November 4. There will be Confirmation Services in college chapel on November 17 and 18 with the Bishop of Buckingham officiating. St Andrews Day will be celebrated on November 24 and carol service will be on December 2. School closes on December 15.

Felsted School

Autumn Term began yesterday. The Rev R. M. Clarke succeed Mr C. H. Tongue as Housemaster of the Manor House and Mr A. N. Grierson-Rickford becomes the Housemaster of Garnetts, the new girls boarding house. Head of school is R. I. C. Brown.

The school play will be performed in the Grignon Hall on December 6, 7 and 8. Sir Jeremy Moore will give the Lord Butler Memorial Lecture on November 8. There will be an OF Herefordshire reunion at Felsted on October 6. Half term is from October 20 to 28 and term ends on December 15.

Harrow School

Winter Term begins today. Mr R. M. L. Bracey, Mr D. Campbell-Baldry, Mr J. L. Ing, Mr S. F. MacPherson and Mr P. R. Warfield have joined the staff this term.

Mr G. M. Attenborough takes up his appointment as Housemaster of Moretons. The boys of The Head Master's have moved into the old Knoll in preparation for the modernization of The Head Master's. J. St. J. Squire (The Knoll) is head of the school and captain of rugby football.

The Goose Match will be played on September 15, and the Industrial Conference will be held on October 19 and 20. The half-term exeat will extend from October 28 to November 4. The Bishop of London will hold a Confirmation on December 2 when the renovation of the chapel will have been completed. Term ends on December 14.

Haberdashers' Monmouth School for Girls

Autumn Term begins today and ends at noon on December 13. There are 590 girls in the school. Half-term will be from 3.40pm on Friday, October 19, to Monday, October 29. The general meeting of the Old Girls' association will be held at the school on Saturday, November 17, at noon. St Katharine's Day will be celebrated on Friday, November 23.

King's College Taunton

Term begins today. The new headmaster of the junior school, Mr James Tilden, will take up his appointment at Pyrland Hall next January. The senior school chapel will be renovated and largely rebuilt during this academic year. The school captain is J. F. D. Plant (Tuckwell).

The King's School Gloucester

Michaelmas Term starts today. The computer room, and new science laboratories will be opened tomorrow by Mrs Vera Boddington in memory of her brother-in-law. Jonathan Shaw is head of school and Kurt Wyman is second prefect. Speech day and commemoration are on October 26th when Julia Cleverdon, of the Industrial Society, will be the guest of honour.

The Cathedral Choristers tour Brittany in October and the Joint King's/Selwyn production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* takes place from November 8 to 10. The carol service is on December 17

Moira House

Christmas Term begins today. Half-term is from October 27 to November 4 and term ends on December 14. Jane Watson and Jacqueline Priestland continue as school knights. The new careers' study was completed during the Summer holidays. The junior school charity bazaar will be held on October 21. Term ends with the senior school's production of *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* on December 7 and 8, and the service of nine lessons and carols on December 9.

Queen's Gate School

Autumn Term begins today and ends on Thursday, December 13. Half-term is from Monday, October 22 to Friday, October 26 inclusive. The head girls are Connie Balch and Mary Jane Atkinson Willes. The carol service will be held at St Augustine's Church, Queen's Gate, at 2.30 pm on Wednesday, December 12. All old girls are welcome.

Rugby School

Advent Term starts today with Mr J. C. Marshall acting as head master for this term. Mr M. R. Parkinson has succeeded Mr P. D. V. Wilkes as Housemaster of Dean House, and Mr C. S. S. Drew has been appointed Head of English. C. P. Whitworth is head of school. J. W. E. Nichols is captain of rugby football. The school play *Antony and Cleopatra*, will be on November 14 to 17. Term ends on Wednesday, December 1?

St Felix School Southwold

Autumn Term begins today. The modernization of Clough House has been completed and work is in progress on the new senior fiction library. *The Government Inspector*, by Nikolai Gogol will be performed on November 23 and 24 and the carol services will be held on December 12. Term ends on December 13.

St George's School Ascot

Autumn Term begins tomorrow and ends on Sunday, December 16. Charlotte Pemberton continues as head girl.

St David's College

Autumn Term begins today marking the beginning of the twentieth anniversary year. Numbers remain at capacity and there are no staff changes. Additional facilities include the Cadogan Centre for "special English". The head boy is John Ellis-Cockell. Half-term is from October 27 to November 4 and Old Davideans' weekend is November 10/11. Term ends after the carol service on Friday evening, December 14.

St Mary's School Wantage

Autumn Term begins today with 307 girls in the school. The new boarding house, Harriet House, which provides further teaching rooms and boarding accommodation for upper sixth girls, is now in use.

The old girls' association will hold a reunion at the school on Saturday, September 29, and its annual meeting and a reception afterwards will take place at the Girl Guides Association Headquarters, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, London, SW1, at 5.30 pm, on Thursday, November 29, 1984.

The Bishop of Reading will officiate at the school confirmation at 11.30 am on Sunday, November 18, in Wantage Parish Church. The carol service will take place at 4 pm on Monday, December 17, and term ends on Tuesday, December 18.

Westminster School

Play Term begins today. There are 897 members of the school, 640 in the great school and 257 in the under school. Dr Francis Burrows, Mr Thomas Duley, Mr Simon Harding, Mr Peter Hughes, Mr Julian Thould and Mr Mark Williams are joining the great school staff. Damian Cope (QS) is captain of the school. The Elizabethan Club dinner is on October 10. Exeat is October 19 to 28.

The service for the commemoration of benefactors will be held in Westminster Abbey on November 16. The carol service is on December 13 and term ends the following day.

THE ARTS

Galleries

The uncontrollable kept under control

Danish Painting: The Golden Age
National Gallery

The Age of Vermeer and De Hooch
Royal Academy

Which is better, the minor side of a major art, or the major side of a *minor*? Certainly every now and again, confronted by something like the Armand Hammer Collection, one finds oneself stunned by the first-rate works of second-class painters, and strangely unmoved by the second-rate works from first-class talents. Better, say, one of Sargent's masterpieces than one of Rembrandt's misfires. Sometimes it goes even further. Last year I found myself wondering why I was bowled over by the Hodler show at the Petit Palais and relatively unexcited by the definitive Manet show right opposite at the Grand Palais. After all, everyone knows Manet is a great master and a key figure in the development of modern art, while Hodler is reputed to be just a big fish in the small pond of Swiss art. Can my instincts be right, or should I go and wash my mind out immediately?

Fortunately these questions seldom present themselves as an either/or choice. In London at the moment, for instance, one can and should perfectly easily go to see both the big historical shows which have just opened, **Danish Paintings: The Golden Age** at the National Gallery (until November 20) and **The Age of Vermeer and De Hooch** at the Royal Academy (until November 18), without ever probably feeling the need to compare them or fuss over what is major and what is minor. But the coincidence of their opening thrusts the critic willy-nilly into invidious comparisons. There are, after all, great names in the Dutch exhibition, while how many people in this country have even heard of Eckersberg or Kobke? Everyone knows that seventeenth-century Dutch art represents one of the golden ages in the art of the world, while the golden age of something so marginal as Danish art can surely be of only very modest interest and pretension.

No doubt the Danish show's lack of pretension is one of its greatest charms. Just as Denmark itself seems sometimes like a toy country, all laid out on a convenient domestic scale across a nursery floor, so its painting seems at almost any stage in its development – until, at least, the nightmarish visions of Asger Jorn – to be small-scale, neat, quiet, manageable.

The so-called golden age of Danish art runs from 1800 to 1848, or thereabouts, and coincides very much with the Biedermeier period in the arts of Central Europe – what the Victoria and Albert, in a memorable show a few years ago, dubbed "the Age of Schubert". Danish painting celebrates the same homely virtues: sober scenes of family life, portraits with the cool, level gaze of people who know very precisely who they are, landscapes featuring dusty, well-trodden country roads, cows in flat fields, and always a strong human presence, and smooth, comfortable seascapes where no tempest ever seems to rage.

That sounds like a stodgy, complacent art, but oddly enough it does not come over that way. We need only remember that the period began with the Napoleonic Wars (Battle of Copenhagen, 1801) and ended with the Year of Revolutions, and it becomes evident that all of this is an edgy assertion of an ideal rather than an unquestioning picture of the way things were. There are tensions and conflicts just beneath the surface, and what gives these paintings their peculiar power is their role as strategems to keep the uncontrollable under control.

Also, of course, the talents of the individual painters, and the intensity of their Danishness. Many of these painters studied in Rome – a moment gracefully commemorated in Constantin Hansen's informal-seeming group portrait of seven Danish artists against a window of glowing Italian sunlight – and they had much in common with their German contemporaries who did likewise. But there is an unmistakable local flavour here which marks out Danish painting as an independent stream rather than a backwater of something else. And, in a group of, to say the least, very high competence, Eckersberg (the father-figure of the school), Abildgaard and Kobke stand out as painters of strong and distinctive gifts.

Abildgaard, who died in 1809, is represented by one decidedly weird picture, an *Episode from Terence* which projects a strange, menancing atmosphere quite remote from the farce of its inspiration. Eckersberg has 14 canvases included – enough to glimpse his extraordinary variety through mythological scenes, seascapes, landscapes and several of his exquisitely formal portraits, like the double portrait of *Bella and Hanna Nathanson*, one of them concentrating totally on a parrot in a cage and the other looking out at us with that level, unflinching gaze so characteristic of Danish painting at this time. Kobke is the master particularly of the uneventful Danish landscape, and, if one were to pick one painting which sums up the calm, the simplicity and the flat, even light of the Danish countryside to unforgettable effect, it would probably have to be Kobke's *View of a Lake in Copenhagen*. They may all, *sub specie aeternitatis*, be minor masters, but, when minor masters can give such major pleasure, who is going to argue over the theoretical niceties of rank?

There are major masters prominently displayed in *The Age of Vermeer and De Hooch* – with Vermeer, De Hooch and Hals for starters, you are not doing too badly. One might wonder, though, why no Rembrandt, either in the title or in the show. To exlain that we have to turn to the more accurate American title, *Masters of Seventeenth-Century Dutch Genre Painting*. Master Rembrandt undoubtedly was, but he went in hardly at all for genre painting as the organizers define it, painting of everyday life in streets and houses, without being primarily portrait or religious or even (though here the show does admit a few exceptions) allegorical.

The collection has been carefully assembled from far and wide, and as arranged in London (infinitely better than the drab and unimaginative hang to which it was subjected in Berlin, incidentally, so full marks to the Academy as well as to American Express for sponsoring the British showing) it charts clearly and informatively the rise of this particularly Dutch form, its independent development as well as the outside, especially Italian, influences to which it was subject, and the different approaches to the subject-matter in different centres or in the work of idiosyncratic individuals like Jan Steen.

Beyond that, it is very much a matter of how you personally respond to all this grotesquerie and outright ugliness. There are, of course, some of the classic Dutch interiors, featuring the gentle play of light over surfaces and the delicate harmonies of tone which have made Vermeer such a revered figure during the last hundred years – and from this show it is evident that no one else does it even half as well as he. There are also striking pieces of chiaroscuro in such outstanding examples of the sub-genre concerned with soldiers' life as Willem Duyster's *Soldiers Beside a Fireplace*, and pleasingly unexpected excursions into rococo fantasy such as Nicholaes Berchem's *A Moor Presenting a Parrot to a Lady* or obsessively minute realism like Job Berckheyde's *The Baker*.

Otherwise it is mostly the grubby, seamy side of life which is featured, and many may find the show an odd let-down – unless they realize from the outset exactly what they are in for. It does not show the major works of the Dutch golden age (except for the four Vermeers), but in the main the minor league, within a very specialized field. Art historians will no doubt be fascinated, but for the rest this may be slightly too much of an admittedly good thing.

John Russell Taylor



The unflinching Danish gaze: Eckersberg's *Bella and Hanna Nathanson* (detail)

Television

Wasted stamina

One applauded the endurance of Michael Yorke who, to make last night's **Dossers** on BBC2, lived with them for five days a week for three months but could not help wondering if the time might not have been better used. This is not to avert one's eyes from the problem. Even without this close focus, London's 2,000 dossers are fairly visible, especially in the Waterloo area where the programme was made, but it added nothing to our knowledge and emerged as morbid voyeurism.

There was only one cheery figure who, while complaining about the universality of soup, said that one could eat in London every five minutes of the day and seemed set to give a gourmet's guide; but Mr Yorke was off to his principal characters. There were six of these unfortunate people, two of them, who bore the brunt of the camerawork, married, and we watched their saddening days hopelessly.

At the end – it almost seemed to last three months – we were told of their subsequent fates. Two had died, one by falling down some stairs, the other when his meths ignited; another had lost an eye at the feet of some punks, who took 23p.; and the married couple, after adding to their tally of arrests, were now living in a council flat.

The BBC, for the sake of realism – which might escape us but for television – left all the bad language in and, I am told, paid out fees after the filming. I hope it came in time for the people who died.

Lord Grimond – not quite good old Jo in the mind perhaps, but surely somewhere near that – features in the new series of **The 20th Century Remembered**, on BBC1, which has been quite good.

Last night's programme was fairly tame stuff, with Lord Grimond jokily remembering boyhood – which he has admitted was extremely sheltered and pampered – putting the interviewer Keith Kyle to rights about exactly which class he came from and leaving me in some confusion, and talking about early days in the army and politics.

On the way he was rather hard on Gandhi, who accepted his invitation to address the Political Society at Eton. The young Grimond and his contemporaries found him exceedingly long-winded, evasive and rather devious. One could not help speculating on what Mr Gandhi might have made of the young Etonians, but one must stay with Mr Grimond, who has a long way to go and much to tell.

Dennis Hackett

Promenade Concerts

A great orchestra with an idiosyncratic style all its own

Vienna PO/Abbado
Albert Hall/Radio 3

There can be few more sophisticated musical instruments in the world than the Vienna Philharmonic, and Claudio Abbado plays upon it with consummate skill. The sound is warm, easy, cultivated and, especially in the woodwind section, distinctive. The orchestra can sound bland: under Böhm in his late years it seemed to go to sleep, under Bernstein in his purple period it visibly shunned his histrionics. But Abbado brings out the very best in it – and this is presumably a relationship which will become increasingly important when he takes over the Vienna State Opera whose orchestra its members provide.

Whether they bring out the best in him I am not so sure. In the first of this pair of concerts (which were apparently first destined for Edinburgh, but then slipped into the Proms when Edinburgh changed its festival dates) Abbado gave two symphonies: Mozart's "Prague" and Bruckner's Seventh. Every detail (except for a tiny fluff or rhythmic dislocation which was the more surprising because all else was perfect) fell into place under Abbado's rounded, coaxing beat.

He loves a broad, expansive sound, whether in Mozart or Bruckner, and in both composers the edges tended to be softened: even the biggest climaxes in the Bruckner were eased into, and even the sharpest counterpoint in the Mozart was sweet and lacking in attack. At other times Abbado's instinctive understanding and the Vienna's playing style cohered to produce a magical vision: the quieter moments of the "Prague" first movement – second violins easing in their initial melody and strings and wind leading back to the recapitualtion through aching chromaticisms – were sublime.

In Bruckner the finale, done with electric unanimity across the orchestra between the quiet, tense bouncing figures, captured the same *frisson*. The falling sequential sevenths of the Scherzo sounded suddenly Elgarian, and that movement too was propelled with an exciting sense of held-back tension. In the great Adagio the Viennese warmth became for a moment overpoweringly dense, even a bit lugubrious: one longed for a touch more air, more rise and fall.

But I wondered how much relation their clean-edged, perfectly poised sound of today bore to the string playing Bruckner expected. The Vienna strings allowed themselves only one minuscule portamento all evening, in the rising sixths of the Trio. It would be easy to say that their Mozart is unstylish, and transforms the music's character out of all recognition. But might not the same be true of their Bruckner?

Nicholas Kenyon

The mirror turned inwards

The Promenaders, who have a way of greeting visiting orchestras with heart-warming generosity and bewilderingly bad jokes, exuberantly welcomed back the Vienna Philharmonic on Sunday afternoon.

After Saturday's Mozart and Bruckner, they turned to Beethoven and Schubert. But it was less any particularly illuminating revelation about composers and contexts that came out of their performance than a reinforced impression of the orchestra's own character, glancing only obliquely at the works in hand. What they choose to do, they do to such perfection that the mirror can often be turned almost exclusively on themselves.

Claudio Abbado has only to breathe on them with his baton and they stir, bend and rustle: to bewitching effect in the opening of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, as sound grows and becomes formed out of void; but to less disinterested effect in the dusky, soft-focused slow movement or in the Menuetto's smooth-boned syncopations and over-soft centre.

Here the point is not, other than superficially, sound itself and its genesis: there is a singing voice which needs keener support to take its proper place in the whole. I found myself aching for the clearer air of drier timpani, reedier strings; yet in the greatest performances, of course, contemporary idiom never turns out to be the sole preserve of contemporary instruments.

In the Schubert Great C major, too, care tended to be lavished on the upholstery rather at the expense of the frame. Responses were drawn back, rubato became rotund, tugging for dear life at the work's rhythmic uprights. But what made the Schubert more resilient and satisfying was the remarkable balance Abbado found between the work's density and transparency, its weight and its light suspension.

In setting tempi which enabled him to listen to every flicker of the orchestra's pulse, he turned the meticulous ensemble of the strings, the bright voices of the wind, round deep into the ticking nerve-centre of the work. Undercurrents of counterpoint were stirred up, sequence and repetition insistently reinforced, and a bold new momentum generated.

Hilary Finch



Brilliance and blend

Taverner Choir/Parrott
Albert Hall/Radio 3

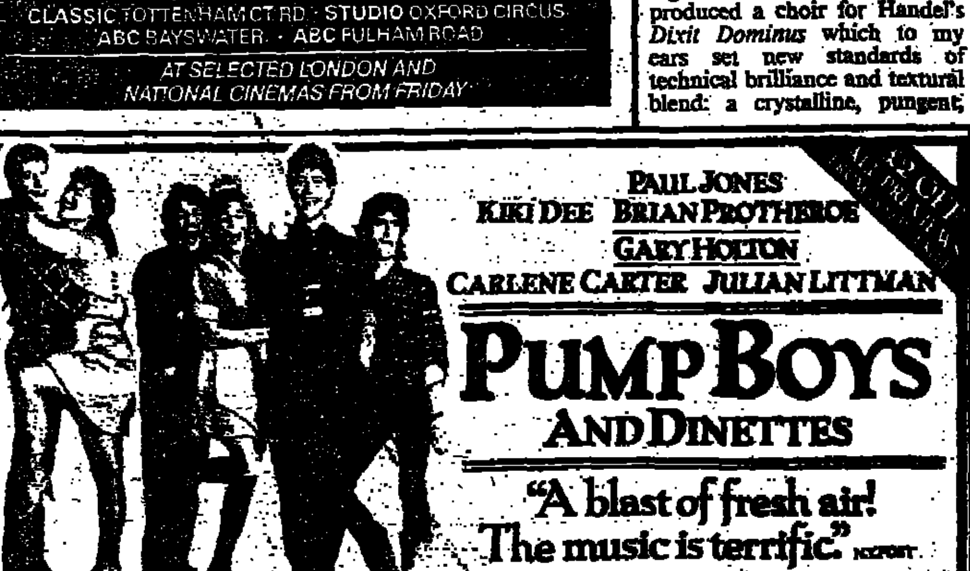
One of the many fascinating contrasts in the successful early music concerts of this Prom season has been between the various choral sounds that have been matched to period-instrument bands: the Monteverdi Choir in the 1610 Vespers, the Schütz Choir in Haydn's "Nelson" Mass, the BBC Singers in Handel and Les Arts Florissants in Charpentier. Apart from the last, there had always been a warm, typically English sheen to the sound that jarred slightly against the bitingly clear instrumental textures. In Sunday night's Prom Andrew Parrott produced a choir for Handel's *Dixit Dominus* which to my ears set new standards of technical brilliance and textural blend: a crystalline, pungent, really quite edgy ensemble whose sense of attack and blend matched that of the instruments ideally well.

None of the fearsome technical difficulties of Handel's exuberant early psalm setting seemed to defeat them, and Parrott's own rhythmic buoyancy – which is miles away from both the solidity and the pertness of other conductors in this repertory – gave an impulse and drama to the central sequence of great choruses that was exhilarating.

The instruments themselves sounded completely at home in the energetic Corelli-style figurations, and the glassy stillness of "De torrente" made even more powerful the dissonances of Emma Kirkby and Judith Rees, two strongly contrasted sopranos. Kirkby's triplets flowed with more glorious ease in her aria than James Bowman's figurations in his; Neil Jenkins and David Thomas were both excellent.

Parrott's performances tend either to work or not: Purcell's *Hail, Bright Cecilia* in the first half decidedly did not. Brisk, without dullness grave, it certainly was, but Infinite Felicity was not quite provided. The problems of range in the alto arias were exacerbated by giving them to a variety of tenors who struggled manfully with the dauntingly high notes; James Bowman was engagingly casual in those sections that were left to him. The highlights were Emma Kirkby's tuning of the world and David Thomas's hilariously energetic peaen to the organ, "Wondrous machine", with an exceptionally disputatious lute in the background.

Nicholas Kenyon



● Religion on the VDU: Page 20

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by MATTHEW MAY

● The meaning of compatibility: Page 21

IT teaching: the rude facts

The university student of 1992 will have powerful personal computers that can be plugged into a network in the study, bedroom or in the library, and will use computers for sending and receiving electronic letters, for writing essays and answering tests and for choosing a library book.

This is what a working party of the Computer Board for Universities and Research Councils predicts will be happening in an "advanced" university in eight years' time. Reading between the lines it would probably be more accurate to say that the board hopes this will be the case.

Its report, *Computer Facilities for Teaching in Universities*, provides damning evidence of how little the universities have done to equip their students for a world in which computer skills will be needed. Nor have they taken advantage of the ways in which the computer can be used to enhance the learning and teaching of all subjects.

At a time when all secondary schools in the country now possess at least one microcomputer, and many have groups of micros, and when primary schools are venturing into new technology, the universities have allowed the world to overtake them.

The report criticizes the lack of hardware and software. "There is insufficient investment in the facilities required to support undergraduate computer use," says the working party. "The hardware available is often inappropriate to students' needs, is fragmented across user departments and central services, and is uncoordinated.

"There is a severe shortage of workstations, of central and local processing power and file store to meet the requirements of the potentially enormous community of student users.

"There is a critical lack of awareness in the academic community of the potential of the new technology and the likely changes it will bring to higher education." And so the catalogue of shortcomings goes on.

Behind the mild-mannered observations lie the rude facts. The working party wrote to all universities to ask what they were doing about introducing computers into their teaching. "Of those that replied, only a few were able to provide adequate information," says the report ominously. "It soon became clear that there is a lack of planning for teaching facilities in a majority of institutions. Computing centres are not always aware of the work being done in departments. Departments are not obtaining information on the software that is available for teaching.

"Computing centres do not know, in general, what teaching software is available. Universities do not appear to accord a sufficiently high priority to teaching needs in this area."

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

The board's survey revealed that departments used about 35 per cent of the total terminal time provided by the central computing facilities in any given university. Few engineering and science departments gave students more than an hour a week of computer time during the term.

Much of the responsibility for this state of affairs must lie with the institutions themselves. Universities have not been bold and forward-looking, and the 1981 spending cuts have perhaps induced more insularity. That said, computing costs a lot of money and the universities are not awash with cash.

About £4m is spent in the polytechnics each year on computing (about 80 per cent for teaching) for 150,000 students. If the universities were to be as well provided the board would have to spend more than £5m a year. At present it spends less than £1m a year on computers for teaching use.

On this point the working party recommended somewhat optimistically that urgent action be taken by government departments, principally the Department of Education and Science, to step up funding "so that future graduates can acquire relevant skills and knowledge."

It knows in reality that the Government will do no such thing so it has decided to fund five pump-priming projects to try to get things moving. Among these is a grant of £120,000 to Essex University to develop student work-stations in the arts faculty.

As might be expected, few arts students have much idea of the new technology and how it might make their lives easier.

It is to be hoped that some of the report's other recommendations will be less pie in the sky, particularly the two which proposed that each university should reappraise its computing facilities and systematically promote computer awareness among staff and students.

Much is made by the working party of the importance of students having work-stations in the way that they do at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Carnegie Mellon University in the US. There is now some doubt about the wisdom of this. It would be highly expensive. A work-station which enabled a student to undertake filing, programming, graphics, printing and plotting and other functions, would cost £3,000. The report estimates that there should be one station for every 10 students by 1985, which would cost a university with 5,000 students £1.5m. The same facilities could perhaps be provided more cheaply and efficiently through a network of computers, and discussions about this are taking place.

Even if the report were wrong in some of the detail of its recommendations, it has exposed a major issue. Debate has begun.

How the big two will work together



Ron Back: "basis to build"

By Kevan Pearson

IBM and British Telecom released details last week of how their proposed joint computer networking venture, which is now seeking government approval will work.

Ron Back, a BT director, says the joint venture hopes to start offering its first services early in 1985, subject to the granting of a licence to operate from the Department of Trade. The service will initially offer a basic networking system, called systems network architecture (SNA).

Details of the proposal followed hard on some heavy criticism of the link-up, which involved the two most influential information technology companies in the UK. Criticism centred on the anti-competitive aspects of the largest computer manufacture's joining forces with the dominant telecommunications supplier and on the adoption of SNA when, according to the joint venture's opponents an internationally agreed alternative exists.

Peter Morgan, an IBM director, went to great lengths to try to explain how the joint venture would operate separately from both IBM and BT.

"It will have its own commercial interests and will not serve the particular interests of its 'parents'," claimed Mr Morgan. It will have independence in "purchasing, staffing, support services, marketing, products and financing, as soon as it is practically possible."

It is not certain just how long independence will take. A report in a US trade magazine *Datamation*, says that IBM's information Network in the US has not yet shown a profit after more than three years' operation. Commercial viability will be a prerequisite for independence.

Both Mr Morgan and Mr Back stressed the role of the DTI in licensing the venture and that it will be subject to monitoring by the Office of Telecommunications (Oftel). But with BT soon to be privatized, Oftel will have its work cut out. It has already been reported that some companies have run into trouble with BT when they have replaced BT switchboards with switches from independent suppliers. The worry is that a similar thing could happen with the joint venture.

IBM's Mr Morgan added that many of the companies complaining about the proposals did not fully understand what was being put forward. He claims that the public discussions have quelled some of the fears. Nevertheless, some rival suppliers feel that IBM and BT will be treated more favourably despite IBM's assurance of independence.

The service, said Mr Back, needs the resources of both IBM and BT, if it is to succeed he added: "The main purpose is to provide the basis for others to build on VANS (value added network services). We need both parties to get in place the services that we need to make vans work." On that basis ICL would theoretically be as welcome as IBM in providing equipment and services. ICL is worried that this may not be so.

VANS have become one of the hottest talking points in the information technology business after the link-up between ICL and the telecommunications giant, American Telephone & Telegraph, and the proposed IBM–BT venture.

The value added services are generic services such as electronic mail, and the much more advanced computer services and applications that are available only to users of the largest mainframe computers at the moment.

For the kind of VANS IBM and BT are discussing you will need a computer terminal, more like a personal computer, to gain access to powerful mainframe type applications and databases far beyond the capabilities of even the most powerful micro.

A personal computer attached to VANS would have access to all the applications running on any computer in the network as though the personal computer was attached to an in-house mainframe.

VANS will, according to their proponents, spell the end of the hegemony of data-processing departments. It is just a question of whether the IBM–BT approach is the right one. Not everyone is convinced of that.

Equipping schools: the great British factor

By Geoff Wheelwright

With the advent of a new school year, teachers must again come to terms with the limited choice of microcomputers available in the classroom. The computers are largely British because they are the ones the Government will subsidize: The BBC micro from Acorn, the Spectrum from Sinclair and the RML micros – and all are based on technology that is two or three years old. This collection of patriotic and perhaps aging hardware begs the question: are we getting the best by buying British?

Commodore has not had much of a look-in at the school market. It was left off the list of micros for which the Government offered subsidies in a micro-buying incentive scheme last year, although it did get a Royal Warrant.

Sinclair, whose Spectrum computer qualified only for primary school subsidies, has also said many times that it does not think schools are making the most of micro technology. Citing the 30 per cent penetration of the micro-buying schools market claimed by its rivals Acorn, Sir Clive Sinclair said last year that too much was spent on too little. He believes that secondary schools were being encouraged to buy BBC Micro systems which cost two or three times what his Spectrums did, thus further limiting the number of students who had access to a computer. Sir Clive is now hoping to make his mark in higher education with his new QL computer – which, with the addition of a fixed disc system, should run the Unix operating system popular in universities.



Unusual sight: a Commodore in the classroom

But it all depends on what you see the computer being used for in the classroom. Acorn, whose BBC micro has been such a success in schools, has said it believes there is a big emphasis on learning Basic programming and logical thinking in computer studies – and that the structured BBC Basic on its computer is best-suited for this task. But there is no doubt that without having been born with a golden TV series and a government contract in its mouth, the BBC micro would not have had such an easy ride to educational success.

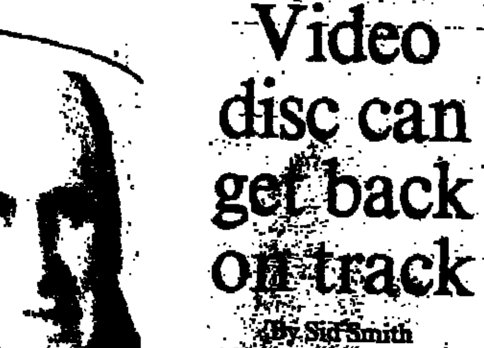
But BBC Basic, one of the contributing factors to that success, may no longer be such an important factor for schools. Not only are other popular home computers – such as Amstrad's new 464 and Sinclair's new QL – being released with excellent structured basics, the whole emphasis of computer education is shifting.

It is being suggested by many educators that since computers are becoming easier to use and languages getting better all the time, learning Basic is about as relevant as learning Latin. This "anti-school of thought suggests that teaching computer programming should be only a small part of the role played by computers in schools.

If that happens, and micros are to be used for a lot more than just computer programming in schools, the focus of educators must shift from the quality of languages to the availability of a wide range of good general-subject educational software. That software is not going to come from the Government – recent cutbacks have cut development funds for such programs.

The programs are going to have to come from the private sector, and its interest will be in selling programs for the most popular machines in the market, not necessarily the most British.

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Video disc can get back on track

By Sid Smith

The opening next month of a permanent interactive video centre at London's Council for Educational Technology provides a much-needed rallying point for video-disc manufacturers after their defeat in the domestic market by the ubiquitous tape.

Training applications – with the concept of a disc-based, computer-linked database presenting its 45,000 images in ways dependent on the responses of the user are now seen as the biggest short-term hope for the optical disc industy.

The idea that an educational course could adapt itself to the pupil, just as a teacher does, by speeding on the bright and tirelessly re-presenting material to the less bright, was first adopted decades ago in clumsy systems employing slide projectors and tape recorders. But instant access to a vast library of sounds and pictures, often under adaptable computer control, has reawakened the interest of educationalists and presented manufacturers with a first crop of practical, money earning applications.

The Health Education Council has commissioned an interactive video disc on alcohol abuse in the young. Austin Rover used video discs to launch their new 2000 range, as did British Telecom for its pre-privatization exhibition to the City. But the seal of respectability was won when IBM chose the technology as the medium to train retailers in the use of its latest computers.

But there are unarguable snags to the entire video disc technology, the most notable being the difficulty for the end user of creating original material. At present, video discs are produced at a central source and are emphatically read-only devices, the consumer being unable to do more than select among pre-determined images and sounds.

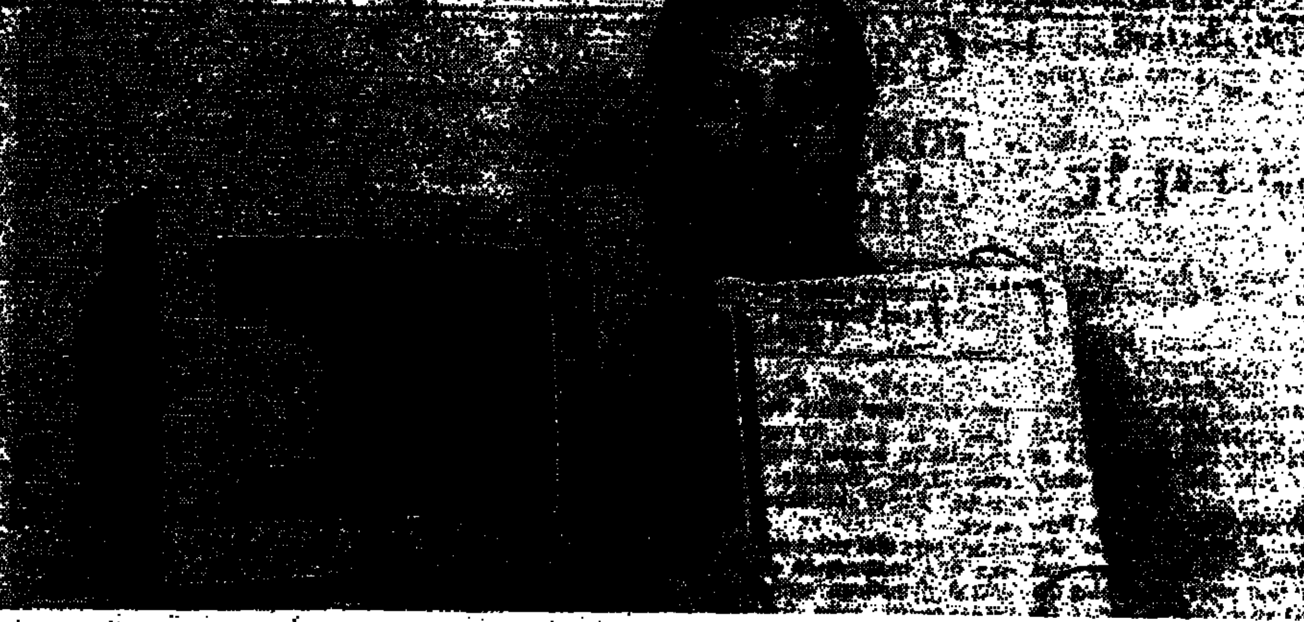
Hybrid devices employing disc as the main storage medium, with an adaptable tape-based element, have found limited use, but manufacturers know that a degree of low-cost read/write capability is essential before the technology can be fully exploited, particularly in the huge potential sector of computer data storage.

In the medium term, however, disc companies are hoping that end users can be mollified with friendly computer-control languages, providing adaptable access to the read-only disc-based data.

A variety of control languages has been developed, and will be discussed at a conference organised by Brighton Polytechnic on November 13 and 14, but most have so far been closely linked to the various proprietary disc systems.

The chief exception is the Microtext authoring language produced by the National Physical Laboratory. This is available under licence to disc and computer manufacturers, with its first application likely to be in computer-controlled systems launched early next year by Acorn, whose BBC Micro was chosen by the NPL as its language development system.

Microtext should allow relatively unskilled educationalists to select single frames or sequences of frames from the disc, thereby giving a much-needed boost to the production of educational software, and inaugurating the kind of end user control which the technology has so far lacked.



Inventor John Lewis with his Omni-Reader ... 99 per cent accuracy.

Auto-typing – the cost falls

By Matthew May

A new optical character-recognition system – the Omni-Reader – which allows the entry of typed or printed material into personal computers and word processors without having to retype them on a keyboard, is to be launched next month at a price of under £400.

Previously such systems have cost several thousand pounds and have been used for specific functions rather than general office use.

The low cost of the Omni-Reader is partly because it is a manual system which requires the operator to scan each line with the read head separately. The company which developed it, Oberon International, envisages its being used to transfer manual filing to an electronic system, to enter typed or printed material or to transfer information between non-compatible systems.

It can also be used to update database or spreadsheet programs and for electronic mail. The Omni-Reader can accept characters at 25 per second and comes preprogrammed to recognize the four most commonly used typefaces with an accuracy of over 99 per cent.

Further typefaces are to be made available on disc and the system will also "learn" less-common typefaces but with reduced accuracy. The system works by passing a light sensitive linear array across a line of text using a ruler to ensure accurate registration on the line. A further device determines how fast and in which direction, forward or reverse, the operator is scanning the line. It can be connected to any microcomputer with an RS232C interface.

John Lewis, the inventor of the product who has spent over two years developing it, claims that "anyone who has a micro and wants to enter text, whether it is figures, words or programs, will find the Omni-Reader a boon".

Over £2.8m of finance has been raised with the help of two venture-capital companies. Production will be handled jointly by Timex and A & A-Electronics with initial production runs of 15,000 to 20,000 units per month. Deliveries are expected to start in October and will be distributed through computer dealers. Special software is also being developed to allow text to be transferred direct into certain word processing packages. The micros involved include the Apricot, Apple, IBM PC.

Do your machines speak Ada?

By mid-1987 all computers used by the Ministry of Defence will have to use a new computer language called Ada, *writes Kevan Pearson*. But efforts to put Ada on British built computers have fallen through once again.

A group of UK companies was working on a version of Ada for ICL mainframes, but the group has split up for the second time in the last seven months. The break happened just two weeks before the MoD announced that Ada is to become its standard computer language by 1987.

Former group members, including ICL, are now trying to salvage what they can from the split, but their efforts are dogged by a dispute over who owns what part of the already completed work.

Ada is particularly important to ICL because of the number of ICL mainframe computers used by the MoD. It is also likely that Nato, under pressure from Britain and US, where Ada was developed, will adopt Ada as its standard language within the next year.

Ada, its proponents would have us believe, is the first high-level, powerful computer language to be developed in recent years. It was developed by the US Defence Department because of what has been called the "software crises" – the DoD uses several thousand computers, from many different manufacturers using a multitude of languages.

The problem is compounded by the fact that different versions of the same language for different machines are not compatible. Maintaining all these different languages and their program is very costly and Ada, which cost several billion dollars to develop, is meant to be the answer. Any program written in Ada should be capable of being run on any computer which supports Ada.

That is why the US DoD has a validation project for each version of Ada. Unless a version of the language has been validated by the DoD it will not be considered for use by DoD, MoD and, in the future Nato.

So far there are only two versions of Ada which have received US validation: one for the Motorola 68000 microprocessor, one for Data General mini computers developed by Rolm. A Rolm official estimated that it cost his company about $10m to develop a fully validated version of the language and all the ancillary devices needed to use fully the powerful facilities in Ada.

Ada is not limited to defence computers, according to its proponents. It could have widespread commercial uses, particularly for such purposes as controlling power stations, or other industrial processes where a computer must react rapidly to events in so called "real time" rather than events which are just steps in a computer program.

If Ada does find commercial use, and it would be used in banking, in office automation and factory automation, it will be doubly important for ICL to have its own version. A company official confirmed that ICL is still working on Ada, and will be salvaging whatever it can from the Ada group's work.

Bur as Ada is one of two "preferred" languages for MoD tenders now, time is short fur the company and its allies to get themselves sorted out.

Versions of Ada for IBM and Digital Equipment, the two largest computer manufacturers in the world, are well underway. ICL has no time to lose.

It is highly unlikely that Ada would have been developed without the massive resources of the US DoD, but it would be a great pity if such a potentially lucrative market is left to US companies.

UK events

Info North, Belle Vue, Manchester, September 18-20

PCW Show, Olympia, London September 19-23

Computer Communication & Control, Brighton Centre, September 26-28

Stathclyde Computer and Business Exhibition, Shean Dhu, Glasow, October 2-3

Computer Technol Exhibition – Comtec, Newton Aycliffe, co. Durham, October 3-5

Computer Graphics FX Exhibition, Wembley, London, October 9-11

Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18

London Business Equipment Exhibition – LBES, Earl's Court, London, October 23-26

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28

Overseas

SE Asia Regional Computer Conference, Hong Kong, September 24-27

Caribbean Computer & Communication Exhibition and Conference – Cairbecom, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 25-27

Comp Graphics Exhibition, – CAMP, Berlin, West Germany, September 25-28

Compiled by *Personal Computer News*

Watch out for the young

The world's largest computer suppliers are losing ground to their smaller and younger rivals, according to an annual census of UK computer shipments by BIS-Pedder*, a market research company.

In 1983 both IBM and ICL lost market share in terms of overall shipments to the likes of *micro suppliers* Commodore and Sinclair, but with the market growing by more than 32 per cent last year, to a total value of £2.24 billion, there is plenty of room for all-comers.

The rise of Commodore and Sinclair underlines the strength of the small micro computer *section of the UK market*. The number of home computers installed by the end of 1983 rose to almost 3.5 million, or 94.1 per cent of all computer types installed. But in terms of the value of computers installed they represent only 6.5 per cent of the total.

IBM is the overall leader with 23.7 per cent of the UK market by value, down from 28.3 per cent in 1982. ICL was in second place with 7.2 per cent, a fall of 3.8 percentage points on the previous year. Commodore leapt into third place, ahead of US giant, Digital Equipment with 5.1 per cent of the market. Sir Clive Sinclair's company came fifth with 4.1 per cent, up from 1.3 per cent in 1982.

The top 10 suppliers are mostly from the US. Apart from Sinclair, only Cambridge-based Acorn, maker of the BBC micro and Birmingham-based ACT, were in the running. They had 3.1 per cent and 2.3 per cent of the UK market respectively, ahead of giant US companies such as Sperry, Burroughs and Honeywell.

**The BIS-Pedder 1984 Census Series, BIS-Pedder Ltd, York House, 199 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UT.*

Read yourself into the micro revolution

By Philippa Toomey

I once shared a home with a micro computer. It lurked in the basement with its owner. That summer, he was into computers, I was into cats. Of the two, his pet seemed to be the more demanding – constant visits to the electronic equivalent of the vet, endless purchases of programs, flea collars, peripherals, Miaoumix and the like.

When the washing machine was working away in the bathroom, the micro sulked and muttered "Boot error". He expatiated on the beauties and subtleties of owning a micro. I went on and on about the kittens.

For someone like me, to whom cats [illegible] and machines do [illegible] as opposed [illegible] the current [illegible] Book Marketing [illegible] *tering the Micro* [illegible] at a more [illegible]. Bookshops I [illegible] bookshops are decidedly user friendly.

To assist the [illegible] now in a [illegible] improve this technique (after mastering the [illegible] quite a feat) 40 items (26 books and 14 software packs) have been chosen by a panel of experts in the largest promotion the BMC have ever put together.

All the titles [illegible] chosen as applicable to the most popular machines, the Commodore 64, the BBC Micro, Acorn Electron, Sinclair Spectrum, or Sinclair ZX81.

Caught in the cold eye of the little machine, or hardware bought perhaps after much thought or alternatively on a mad impulse, and now regarded as a toy or passing craze, the cat lover asks just what are the machines for?

Amid a plethora of games which seem to involve zapping someone (or some Thing) in various anti-social and violent ways, there are "educational programs", but it is hard to discover exactly what you want, particularly if you are "user nervous".

No better place to go could be found than a bookshop – like Georges of Bristol, or Dillons of Gower Street, London, where they have not only departments devoted to computer books, backup books, books for the more advanced computer languages, but also the games and educational programs on the software side.

Both of these shops have an array of the most popular micros for the "hands on" experience for those who fear they may not be able to cope at all. Anyone who can drive a car, operate a typewriter, sewing machine or dishwasher should find no reason to be intimidated by the micro.

Booksellers are just beginning to realise how important it is to offer advice and W. H. Smith points out that, as the leading High Street retailer, last year they sold £20m worth of [illegible] and software.

Books at Bookware, it is an expanding market for the intelligent retailer of "intelligent" peripherals.

In the Church of High Tech

San Jose, California

As John Marler sees it, the realm of computer buffs is but a *mass of intellectually isolated* and lost souls who, if they can just be reached, may still be saved. Through his Christian Fundamentalist Ministry, Marler, a 39-year-old computer salesman, consultant and programmer, is seeking to spread the Gospel into memory banks and video display terminals throughout the land.

The vehicle for Marler's mission is Computers for Christ, an electronic *bulletin* board, through which home computer operators may debate theological, philosophical and social issues-study the Bible or read critiques of other religions.

Founded two years ago as a spin-off from Trinity Solutions Inc. a profit-making, full-service commercial venture, Computers for Christ receives an average of 180 calls a day.

Home computer buffs, who *can program* their equipment to be compatible with Marler's model can make contact by a telecommunications hook-up. They dial the bulletin board's phone number, and Marler's computer answers theirs.

The whole ministry of Computers for Christ is designed to Minister the Christian Gospel to the cult of the intellectual, Marler said. He said they were people of above-average intellegence *and income who, if the* believed in God at all, had rejected literal biblical notions in favour of a supreme being envisioned as some form of pure energy or thought. Many of these people, Marler said, own home computers

Marler believes Christianity can be sold to literal-minded computer enthusiasts because it is the only religion in the world that states unequivocally that you are to test all things and to hold only to that which proves to be true. Computer buffs, like most intellectuals, have a need for absolutes in their lives, Marler said. Only acceptance that the Bible is the actual written word of God can satisfy that demand, Marler believes.

Marler, believes he has developed proof that God dictated each and every character and word in the Bible. This, he said, is based on a probability-theory analysis of the language and characters in the Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek *translations of the scriptures*.

He said he had developed his proof to persuade intellectuals who question the existence of God.

New York Times News Service

Games may be winners

A computer game: playing can bring out important skills in children

By Alan Lewis

Quite often parents buy computer games software with a reluctance. Many adults fear that computer games are at best frivolous, at worst mindless, numbing and violent.

Only now are child-development experts beginning to realize the significance of the leisure-time activity that has taken a hold on the lives of many families.

But new research claims that video games are not addictive and are introducing children to the world of micros at a time when computers are becoming increasingly important both in many jobs and in our daily lives.

Patricia Greenfield is Professor of Psychology at the University of California and spent four years researching the effects of computer games on children.

She finds that children who spend their leisure time playing such games are *developing* important new skills. Professor Greenfield puts forward her theories in a new book *Mind and Media* (Fontana Paperbacks, £2.50) published last week.

She says that video games are the first medium to combine visual dynamism with active participatory roles for child. Children are attracted to activities that let them become personally involved.

People who criticize video games, she claims, do not understand what the games involve. Complicated learning and cognitive processes must be gone through to become a skilled player. *Adults do not* learn as quickly as children.

Leaning to play brings out important skills *such as flexibility* and an orientation towards independent achievement. The games also help to *develop* visual-spatial skills. Children experienced at video games are better at Rubik's Cube.

It is not the violence itself, says *Professor Greenfield, that* is bad for a child, although there is evidence that violent video games can breed violent behaviour. It may be that the most harmful aspect of the violent games is that they are solitary in nature.

They stimulate agression whereas two-person games release agression. Far from being lazy or seeking mindless games, children look for games that challenge them.

Children who avoid instruction during reading time are willing to be instructed during computer time. There is also evidence that children prefer computers to television because "*a computer* does what you want it to ... it's fun because you get to control it ... with TV you don't have to talk or picture anything in your head".

COMPUTER BRIEFING

DEC to pay penalty

■ The Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) has agreed to pay a penalty of $1.1m (£850,000) for allegedly breaking American laws restricting the export of high-technology goods to the Soviet Union. But DEC is not actually admitting anything as it settled with the US Commerce Department "to avoid continuing inconvenience to its customers and to avoid lengthy and costly litigation".

Problems arose with DEC's subsidiary in West Germany which sold two VAX computers to Richard *Mueller, a West German* who had previously been denied US export privileges for reshipping high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union. If such privileges are *denied, US companies are* prohibited under American export control laws from dealing with them.

Handy money

■ Identix Inc of Palo Alto, California, has announced a terminal which can verify users through their fingerprints. Available in America later this year and costing £3,000, the system is designed for use at automatic bank teller machines and high security *installations, eliminating* the need for passwords, magnetic-strip plastic cards and other forms of identification. Users have their fingerprints registered when opening their account and need only touch a small reader plate to gain full access to the system.

"So what's it to be a new TP/XR bit-slice coupling enhancement or two weeks in Ibiza?"

Super logic chip

■ Australian scientists have *developed the prototype of a new* super-logic chip which is as small as a fingernail, it is claimed. It was developed by a design group at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial *Research Organization* and will allow the equivalent of 100,000 transistors to be placed on a single silicon chip.

The chip is different to the more than one million memory chips recently developed by the Americans and Japanese; it is a logic chip capable of carrying out a number of complex functions simultaneously and communicating them to allow rapid transition of data between components. It is claimed to be powerful enough to recognise *human voice commands* and can direct other devices to carry out the specified instructions.

Craig Mudge, design group leader, said: "The new chip can be custom-made for specialised applications such as voice recognition, devices for handicapped people, computer graphics and with wide applicability in medicine and the mining industry."

IBM and the At

■ IBM is today expected to launch its latest personal computer, the PC/AT in the UK. It was launched in the US last month, and offers much greater performance than existing models. It is based on much more micro processor than the existing PC and can have up to five times as much user memory. It uses a new version of the PC operating system, PC-DOS 3.0 and can use a proprietary version of the Unix operating system. Prices are expected to start from about £4,000.

Doctor's package

■ Acorn has announced a £2,000 computer system designed specifically for Britain's 8,000 general practices. The Acorn Doctors Package, comprising a BBC micro, printer, VDU and twin disc drives, contains specially written software for tasks such as *drug usage statistics*, periodic recall registers and financial administration. There is also a built-in word processor. Acorn is claiming particular importance for the system's ease of use – nearly half the software is dedicated to *introducing* and explaining its facilities.

The Doctors Package is likely to be only the first move in Acorn's attempt to broaden the appeal of its *machine beyound its traditional* market in the home and school.

New ventures

■ Young or new computer software companies are the target of a syndicate of institutions which have set up a £5m fund to invest in them. The fund, which will be *managed by Venture Link*, a city venture capital investment firm, is particularly interested in start-ups and very new companies based on good proven management teams.

Mac accounting

■ Peachtree Software will deliver several new accounting packages for the Apple Macintosh computer in the next few months. The company has already produced and start selling Maccash, an electronic cashbook system costing £175 and will soon deliver a combined sales and purchase ledger system for £275. The two products can also be combined under the banner of Macaccounting – which brings down the price to £375 for both packages.

Both programs in the Macaccounting system use all the traditional Macintosh "pull-down" menus, windows and allow for data entry through the 'mouse' input device.

Saving energy

■ A computer program to monitor energy saving has been launched by Stark Associates of Redhill, Surrey. The package will compare energy bills and identify the most economic tarriff for say electricity and monitors fuel and utility bills to *indicate where savings can be* made or have been achieved. It is available for the IBM PC, Apple, Sirius and Apricot.

Mini-portions

■ With its sights set firmly on the specialist scientific and technical market at present dominated by DEC, Masscomp, the US manufacturer of the MC-500 mini, has just launched its products in the European market. Frank Turner, new head of UK operations for Masscomp is hoping to capture a portion of the £300 million European technical market. Masscomp, who are currently *installing equipment* in the NASA space shuttle command centre, will have a further two new machines available within a year.

Software pets

■ Pampered pets of showbiz personalities such as Nancy Sinatra and Zsa Zsa Garbor, can now add computer power to their list of indulgencies. The huge West Los Angeles Veterinary Medical Group, which numbers the stars' pets among its 45,000 patients, has installed a multi user micro, with 16 terminals and eight printers.

Computer Appointments

هكذا من الاصل

Birth of a new expert

Researchers at the Sloan School of Mangement in Boston have identified a new class of programmers whom they have called "functional support" personnel. These individuals work in the end user departments and by virtue of having acquired considerable prowess in end user languages they have become informal local centres of system design and end user programming.

According to the survey, in which 200 end users and 50 data processing poeple in seven major US organizations were interviewed, these functional support personnel provide the majority of code for end users in their orgaisation.

Despite this, and despite the fact that many of the spend as much as 80 per cent of their time programming, the functional support people do not regard themselves as programmers or data processing professionals. Rather, they are market researchers, project mangers or financial analysts who provide tools and processes to get at and to analyse data.

These informal centres of expertise are emerging not only

JOB SCENE

By Graham Bunting

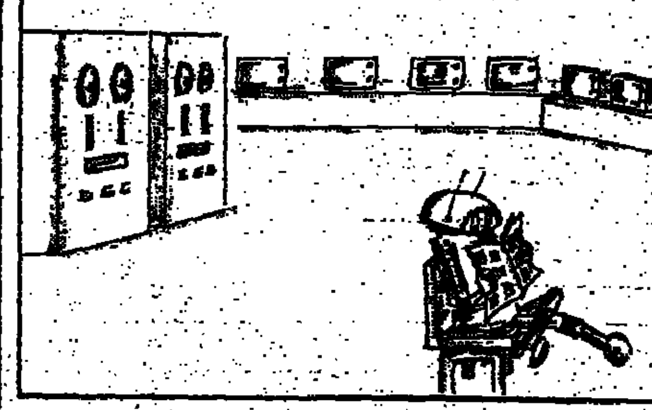
in organizations which have failed to provide any kind of support to end users but also in organizations which have set up Information Centres or Decision Support Groups.

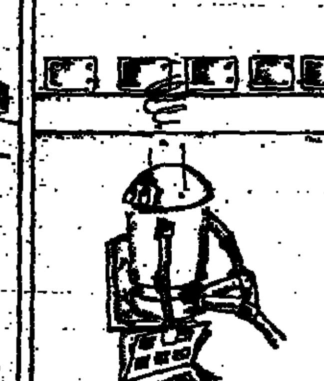
The study found instances where users had rebelled against one or more of the corporation's standard software languages which were supported by the centralised end user computing group. They had chosen instead similar, but different, software considered to be more appropriate by their functional support people.

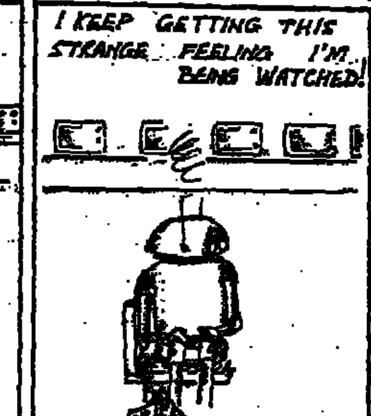
The study quotes one manager who took this point of view: "End user computing is spread all over the company like grains of sand. I don't know how it can possibly plan for it, support it or manage it. It can't get my hands around it." The evidence in the study however flatly contradicts this gut reaction. It was found that more than 80 per cent of the users interviewed were in major definable staff groups in the organization.

What all this points to is a third environment for data processing.

In addition to the central programming environment controlled by DP and the traditional time sharing environment in which the user is in control, a third, shared, environment would provide for the support and linking in to the central databases of end user computing. The users would take responsibility for system development and maintenance and for operating the system whilst DP would handle the housekeeping functions of data management, privacy, and security.







Will I find true compatibility?

Question: I find it difficult to establish exactly what is meant by claims in advertisements regarding "IBM compatibility" when it is applied to non-IBM machines. Are there any clear points of guidance?

Answer: The most common claim affects the small personal computers available. These are necessarily being linked to the large volume of software produced for the IBM personal computer. Full compatibility means that you could use diskettes and programs written and produced specifically for the IBM machine on some alternative machine.

Partial compatibility often concerns the use of the same family of microprocessors as is used by IBM. This does not always ensure that the alternative machine will behave as a clone of the IBM product. What it mainly implies is that there will be plenty of available software for the product.

What needs thinking about when reading these advertisements is whether you are proposing to mix IBM products with the proposed alternatives within your own organization. If this is the aim then very detailed matters of data and program interchange need to be checked.

The claim of IBM compatibility is also applied to the large processors designed by IBM. Users of large processors are generally skilled enough to relate these claims to the costs and benefits of using alternatives. It should be noted that IBM is not always fully compatible with itself. That is to say that there is often a cost associated with changing to new products – both hardware and software.

The firm I work for is involved largely in defence and communications. There is a need to set up a database dealing with information from many sources. Can you advise?

It appears that the database is needed for retrieving information as well as for data processing. Though many database designs will support both functions there is always some element of compromise in how well each aspect is carried out. A database tuned for regular file processing is frequently rather poor at dealing with queries. Equally, those databases that are good at handling wide ranging queries are prone to be slow at regular updating tasks.

It is probable that one of the database systems that carry claims to be relational in nature would be best suited to your needs. The piece of jargon behind the relational name-tag is essentially concerned with

WORKSHOP

This week Workshop looks at what claims for IBM compatibility really mean, setting up databases from many different sources, what size training budgets need to be, the cost of laser printers and computers for a small business. In this column HEDLEY VOYSEY will answer questions on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

isolating the order of entries made from the problems of processing entries. In effect, this means that you do not have to think too deeply about the intended processing rules at the time the database is set up. This is a great help when you want to change your mind about some of the linkages in the database.

However, if your database is really a form of library cross referencing then you may meet many snags. One of the more outrageous claims for the idea of automating the office is based on the notion that there are easy solutions to the tasks of extracting linked material out of many different files. There are partial solutions to this task but no quick, easy or cheap ones.

I am trying to guess at a realistic training budget for some 300 staff who will be involved in a new computer system shortly. Are there general guidelines for such activities?

The key estimate that must be made is for the core of leaders involved. This is usually about 10 to 15 per cent of those affected. The principle here is that this core acts to train the balance of staff.

The core members will probably require at least two to three days of initial training as well as further time to examine and discuss the materials to be used by them to train the balance of staff. If the new system is crucial the development of "on-the-job" material may be quite substantial. However, if the system is directed towards internal users and being phased in by easy stages then the material may evolve naturally as experience accumulates and this lowers costs dramatically.

I am impressed with the performance of laser printers. However, the budget I administer cannot stretch to the cost of the ones I have seen demonstrated. Will these excellent features be coming down in price soon?

It is unlikely that all the best features of large and expensive printers will suddenly be available at greatly reduced prices. However, a steady list of improvements in printing techniques is coming to the market. Some of these use solid state lasers rather than gas lasers, and others use different techniques altogether for transferring print images to paper.

Suppliers of printers have noted a sharp division in the market between centrally sited printers and products used close to the desks of users. At the moment these separate sectors show little sign of converging.

Can you advise on the use of a computer for a small business dealing with quality items in the crafts market (knitwear, silks and ceramics and so forth)?

The low level of transactions and record keeping that you indicate for your business imply a basic investment in a system at minimum cost for business use. The original Apple system – in its newest forms – is still worth taking a hard look at. There are, however, a number of alternative suppliers including the low priced products in the Commodore range. Since your files in each section of activity are below the 1,000 mark there should be no immediate need for extensive filing support. In the future, however, you may need to expand your records so the availability of larger units for file storage should be checked on.

When examining software you should be careful to check on the procedures for undoing mistakes and for maintaining a clear record for your accountant to look at.

People/David Mayes of Paradigm

Home is now the place

By Roger Woolnough

The twentieth century California gold rush may be over. According to David Mayes, Silicon Valley is no longer the place to go if you are seeking a fortune in microcomputers or other high-technology ventures. Instead, it is all happening here in Britain.

Mayes is well-qualified to pass judgment. An American who spent several years with Intel, the company which created the microprocessor, he is now exploiting the opportunities in this country. He has helped to set up and run Paradigm, a division of a retailer called 01 Computers which will specialise in software marketing and distribution.

"I made a conscious decision that the UK was the correct place to launch an activity of this kind," he explains. "It used to be a fairy-tale existence in Silicon Valley, but that changed."

Using skills

To fulfil his ambition to start his own company, 37-year-old Mayes teamed up with Ken Blackman, an Englishman who had also worked to launch Paradigm.

They are far from turning their backs on the US. Their first deal is with a new American company, Innovative Software, which has developed a package called Smart Software. This combines word processing, spreadsheet, graphics and data management in a single integrated system.

"Ken and I developed the idea of software-oriented business," says Mayes. "We wanted to use our skills to help some of these very promising new information technology companies to succeed in the market place. We had seen big American companies make horrendous marketing blunders."

David Mayes' disillusion with Silicon Valley springs from the very success which the area has had. He believes the environment has become grossly overheated, and there is too much venture capital chasing too few opportunities.

In the UK, on the other hand,


Mayes: England is best

things are at an earlier stage. "You are seeing the development of a market place which is less mature, and therefore less competitive and less overheated."

Ken Blackman, who is 28, agrees. "England is again becoming a place to start up businesses and make a success," he says.

Adapting to the new environment was not easy, though Mayes had completed his graduate education here, and spent some time in Europe when still with Intel. In California, things work in a typically laid-back style. Venture capitalists haunt every bar after working hours, and try to spot disgruntled employees who might have ideas worth backing.

In the maze

"It's not the same here," Mayes says, with studied understatement. "There's a great emphasis on ensuring the quality of the investment."

Paradigm, which is based in London, recently received a £250,000 injection from Equity Capital for Industry, but Mayes and Blackman had first of all to negotiate the City maze. And after taking financial advice, they found that in one respect London is less demanding than the US.

"We started with an 80-page business plan, which was suited to the Californian scene," recalls Mayes. "By the time we had adapted it for the City we had it down to 30 pages."

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	INDUSTRIALS A–D	
1	Assoc Heat	
2	Delta	
3	AAH	
4	De La Rue	
5	Bowater	
6	Bath & Portland	
7	Berisfords	
8	Belgrave	
9	Caparo Ind	
10	Butterfield-Harvey	
	MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
11	Woodhead (Jonas)	
12	Appleyard	
13	BL	
14	Ford Motor	
15	Lucas	
16	AE	
17	ERF	
18	Group Lotus	
19	Lex	
20	Davis (Godfrey)	
	INDUSTRIALS E–K	
21	Fife Indmar	
22	Eastern Prod	
23	Halma	
24	Kershaw (A)	
25	Johnston	
26	Fenner (JH)	
27	IMI	
28	Evered	
29	Hanover	
30	Flexello C & W	
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
31	Benford Concrete	
32	Jarvis (J) & Sons	
33	Costain	
34	Newarthill	
35	Baggeridge Brick	
36	Crouch (Derek)	
37	Finlan (John)	
38	Lovell (YJ)	
39	Blue Circle	
40	Rugby Cement	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares ease on pit talks

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 3. Dealings End, Sept 14. § Contango Day, Sep 17. Settlement Day, Sep 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2000
Claims required for
+36 points

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
277	182	Grindlays	277	..	6.3e	2.3	18.4
66	45	Guinness Peat	58	..	0.9	1.5	21.5
188	121	Hambros	160	−1	8.3	5.2	16.8
16	9	Do (50p)	£13	..	82.9	6.4	13.6
390	295	Hill Samuel	313	+3	15.0	4.8	8.9
70	49½	HK Shanghai	62	−1	4.3b	6.9	
313	228½	Joseph (Leopold)	238	..	16.1	6.8	12.5
164	124	King & Shaxson	142	..	11.8	8.3	12.0
460	352	Kleinwort Benson	378	..	17.9	4.7	9.5
532	422	Lloyds	454	−3	34.9	7.7	3.8
63	48	Lon Scot Fin	55	..	3.8	6.9	10.7
42	27	Manson	28	..	1.4	5.1	..
516	428	Mercury Secs	448	..	16.4	3.7	9.4
429	277	Midland	309	−6	35.4	11.5	5.1
185	110	Minster Assets	164	−1	7.1	4.4	15.0
258	193	National Comm	210	−5	..	..	..
598	420	Nat West	471	−6	36.2	7.7	3.7
65½	57	Ottoman	565	..	450	7.1	9.6
182	144	Provident	174	..	13.6	7.8	7.4
100	72½	Rea Bros	93	..	1.8	1.9	30.1
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£16½	−½	..	..	..
248	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	224	−2	11.0	4.9	7.9
906	625	Schroders	675	..	23.6	3.5	11.3
370	280	Seccombe M	350	..	28.6	8.2	11.5
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	60	..	6.4	10.7	5.5
579	442	Stand Chart	464	..	40.0	8.6	6.5
783	612	Union	653	..	48.6	7.3	10.6
57	42	Wagon	52	..	3.9	7.6	14.1
32⅛	23⅞	Wells Fargo	£32⅛	+1⅛	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	215	..	6.1	2.9	14.5

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only yld %	Gross Red. yld %
SHORTS								
105	101	Treas	15%	1985	101	+	14.737	10.822
102	99	Exch C	12%	1985	100	+	11.914	10.859
95½	93¼	Treas	3%	1985	94	+	3.185	11.042
102	98¼	Treas	11½%	1985	100½	+	11.443	10.817

MEDIUMS

LONGS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

BUILDING AND ROADS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A–D

E–K

L–R

S–Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
92	68	East Mid Press 'A'	90	+2	3.2	3.6	15.5
201	135	Fleet	200	−1	7.1	3.6	15.2
128	95½	Gordon & Gotch	115	+3	10.7	9.5	8.2
209	170	Haynes Publishing	196	..	17.1	8.8	11.9
180	118	Home Counties	160	+25	7.9	4.9	25.6

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Mexicans join the queue for dollars

For a few brief moments in the early hours yesterday, dealers in the Far East were able to buy three Deutschemarks for a dollar. Thereafter, the US currency eased back although it managed to touch DM2.9960 while European markets were open. Last week the dollar gained nearly 10 pfennigs – a remarkable rise. As US Treasury officials have disclosed, the currency provisions contained in the Mexico debt deal unveiled late on Friday were largely responsible. Yesterday they confirmed privately reports that the New York Federal Reserve Bank was monitoring closely the effects of the currency provisions on markets where demand for the dollar was expected to be great.

Under terms of the Mexico agreement, which was expected to serve as a model for other debtor nations, non US banks would be allowed to convert portions of their existing dollar loans into loans denominated in their home currencies. In Mexico's case, this would affect loans valued by such as $10 billion. The currency provisions would exert upward pressure on the dollar because the Mexican Government would have to purchase the US currency to effect the swop. Ultimately, this could result in the conversion of many more billions of dollars worth of loans if other debtor nations copy them in their own rescheduling agreements.

Under terms of the agreement, a British bank, for example, could call in as much as one half of its dollar loans and replace them with equivalent loans denominated in pounds; a French bank or German bank could convert part of their dollar loans into franc loans or mark loans.

Mr Rimmer de Vries, chief international economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, said he believed the Mexican accord would play a large role in the future of the dollar, though felt its impact had already been seen in the currency markets. Foreign exchange dealers may not agree.

Sterling although falling to a new low of $1.2705 at one stage yesterday, nevertheless managed to shade higher on the trade-weighted index; having risen against European currencies, including the mark.

As pointed out here last week, the situation now is very different from July when inherent weakness in the pound forced a sharp rise in interest rates. There is no immediate threat to base rates at 10.5 per cent, although were labour problems to take a turn for the worse, the situation might begin to look different.

The Government is sitting on its hands in the knowledge that there is not much it can do anyway. The ill-wind principle also explains ministerial calm before the sterling storm. Weak commodity prices, for example, have helped to limit the inflationary impact of the pound's fall.

Yesterday's producer prices showed that industry's raw material and fuel costs, admittedly a very erratic series, fell in August for the third month in a row, while output prices rose by only 0.2 per cent. The year-on-year rise in output prices of 6.3 per cent is no cause for complacency, however, and the inflation picture will look less rosy on Friday when the impact of recent mortgage rate rises pushes up the Retail Price Index to around 5 per cent.

The lower dollar-sterling rate brings actual rewards to the balance of payments and tax receipts through higher oil revenues. Since the budget, the pound has fallen about 20 cents against the dollar because oil is priced in dollars which will add about £2 billion to revenue from oil taxes. Heaven is clearly on Mrs Thatcher's side when devaluing the currency can bring such bliss!

Resounding silence on Griffiths study

The latest Lonrho polemic against House of Fraser, which appeared in stages during the weekend, departs from the norm only in two respects: the rhetoric, for whatever reason, has acquired a kind of angry hysteria, and by invoking comparisions of relative management performances Lonrho has invited a closer examination of its own accounts. The reality of Lonrho's record since 1977 – earnings on shareholders' funds down 50 per cent and earnings per share down by a third – is hardly somethinbg to write home about, let alone to House of Fraser shareholders not committed to Lonrho's cause.

Where Lonrho is in a class apart is in its financial management. The 1983 balance sheet revealed net borrowing in excess of capital and reserves of £68.1m, compared with £52.3m a year before. Furthermore, when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last investigated House of Fraser/Lonrho issued in 1980, Lonrho's borrowing to assets ratio was 43.9 per cent; by September 1983, on the same basis, it had risen to 51.3 per cent.

It may have come as a surprise to some that Lonrho, having agreed not to vote its 29.9 per cent of Fraser shares against the reelection of Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman, is campaigning among other shareholders to have him off the board at the annual meeting on September 28. To some but not surely to many, and not to Norman Tebbit at the Department of Trade.

One of the extraordinary features of the current phase of the Lonrho – Fraser battle is the resounding silence of Mr Tebbit and his department colleagues. They may plead the summer recess and perhaps a statement will be made when Parliament reassembles. It is still hard to understand why the Griffiths Report the odder some aspects of it become. For example, "raid" on S G Warburg, Fraser's merchant bankers, contracted with the sanctity of Lonrho; the "legal immunity" given to some two million overseas held Fraser shares, frozen by the Scottish Courts; and the low level of Griffiths's research allied with his failure to reach conclusions.

Biggest may not be best in accountancy

Price Waterhouse and Deloitte Haskins and Sells, two of the world's largest accounting firms, will tomorrow break their silence on rumours of a merger. They will confirm that talks have been taking place. Partners on both sides of the Atlantic have so far stood stoically to the "we do not comment on market rumours" line, an approach which has not only fuelled speculation but also caused concern bordering on consternation among clients and employees alike. The statement is therefore much needed, in tone it will be one of soothing assurance that "a normal service" will be maintained for the duration. This might well be the case but many of the questions about the implications of a merger will cry out for answers.

The sheer complexity of merging two huge partnerships with offices worldwide operating under a variety of tax systems is reason enough to abandon the idea. But if tomorrow's statement confirms that an agreement is principle has been reached and that the talks are to continue, then who better to sort out these problems than two firms of accountants?

It would still leave clients and staff alike wondering what is to become of them.

Dee in £23m agreed bid for Merseyside stores group

By Alison Eadie

Dee Corporation, the supermarket group whose £230m bid for Booker McConnell the agricultural and food retail group is being considered by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, yesterday announced a £23.2m agreed bid for the Merseyside food stores group, Lennons.

The all-share bid values Lennons shares at 59.8p, against a market closing price of 56p, up 8p on the day. The terms are two new ordinary Dee shares for 19 Lennons ordinary shares. Dee shares closed 2p lower at 568p.

The bid for Lennons, which operates 41 supermarkets and 94 off-licences in the North-west and Midlands, does not mean Dee is no longer interested in Booker.

The Commission will report in December, but Dee, whose chairman and chief executive is Mr Alec Monk, was not prepared to spend six months doing nothing. It will not decide until December, whether to renew its bid if permitted, dispose of its 20 per cent stake in Booker, or sit tight on a passive investment.

The bid was referred to the Commission at the end of June, but Dee went into the market and bought another 5 per cent of Booker after the reference.

It has since given undertakings to the Government not to buy further shares. Booker's share price fell 7p yesterday to 176p, on fears that Dee may now not renew its bid in December, if it is given the go-ahead by the Commission. Dee's 20 per cent stake is valued at £44.3m.

A Monopolies reference for the Lennons bid looks unlikely. Although Dee is already represented in the North west with its Gateway stores, the combined market share of the two groups in packaged groceries in the Granada Television region is only 2 per cent. The gross assets of Lennons are about £30m – the new level at which monopolies references start.

Alec Monk: no waiting around at Dee

Dee estimates its nationwide market share of packaged groceries will rise to 4.3 per cent from 4.2 per cent through the Lennons acquisition.

Dee approached Lennons at the weekend, although the two companies have discussed a takeover before. Lennons accepted swiftly because the off valued the shares at a 49.5 per cent premium to their trading price.

Lenon has been struggling. Pretax profits slumped to £542,000 in 1983, against £1.48m in 1982, but partially recovered to £1.17m in 1984.

Dee will convert the 41 supermarkets to Gateway stores – none of the existing store locations overlaps – firstly by introducing Gateway's competitive pricing and then by revamping the stores.

The 94 off-licences present more of a problem. It will be one of Dee's priorities to see whether they can make a useful contribution or whether they should be sold.

Dee made profits before tax of £28.3m in the year to April 28, 1984 on a turnover of £1,387m.

It has 340 supermarkets and has grown fast through acquisitions. Tempus, page 25

Retail sales maintained

Retail sales volume held up in August when many in the trade had feared a decline because of the full impact of mortgage interest rate rises coming through. The seasonally-adjusted volume index was 111.3, marginally up on July's 111.2. Volume sales in the three months to August were 4 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Provisional figures from the Department of Trade and Industry reported sales by value, unadjusted seasonally, to be 7 per cent up on August last year.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1091.6 down 7.7 (high: 1098.5; low: 1091.6)
FT Index: 847.4 down 4.3
FT Gilts: 79.63 up 0.14
FT All Share: 516.22 down 2.36
Bargains: 15,440
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.23 down 0.32
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1199.09 down 8.28
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,471.53 down 29.17
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 946.06 up 5.51

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.2785 up 10pts
Index 77.7 up 0.1
DM 3.8250 up 0.0200
FrF 11.7225 up 0.0775
Yen 313.75 up 0.25
Dollar
Index 140.00 up 1.4
DM 2.9930 up 0.0065
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2781
Dollar DM 2.9855
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.588810
SDR £0.786857

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10½
3 month interbank 10⅞ - 10¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 15/16 - 11 11/16
3 month DM 5 9/16 - 5 7/16
3 month Fr F11 7/16 - 11 5/16
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11 5/16
Treasury long bond 100 25/16 - 100 29/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4 1984, Inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $337.20 pm $338.45
close $338.50 - 339.00 (£265.25 - 265.75)
New York (latest): $340.25
Krugerrand* (per coin).
$348.50 - 350.00 (£273 25 274 25)

Investment urged for developing countries

By Michael Prest

Private sector companies in developing countries have suffered severely from the debt crisis and its remedies and are in urgent need of extra investment if growth in the Third World is to resume, the International Finance Corporation says in its annual review published today.

The IFC is part of the World Bank group and specializes in raising private finance for businesses in developing countries. In its report the corporation says: "In the long run, the ability of the debtor countries to service their debts depends on the growth of their productive capacity and of their exports."

It goes on: "This will depend on the implementation of well-designed stabilization and adjustment programmes which take into account the impact such programmes will have on the economic performance and health of the private sector."

Last year the IFC provided $696m (£544m) in finance for 62 projects in 36 countries. After the equity and debt capital provided to these projects by other investors is included, the gross amount of funds mobilized through the IFC totals $2,473m.

In 1982 the corporation lent more ($846m) but to four fewer projects. The IFC says that one consequence of the crisis in many developing countries has been the need to assist existing companies rather than promote new ones.

Supporting its role of finding private finance for the developing countries, the IFC points out that in a year when there was a net outflow of capital from indebted countries it persuaded 75 institutions to syndicate a total of $415m in new loans.

The IFC's board of directors is seeking from member governments a doubling of its capital to $1,300m.

These extra funds, and the borrowing powers associated with them, will enable the IFC to pursue a new, more active, five-year programme from 1985 to 1989. The focus will be on encouraging local entrepreneurs, particularly in Africa,

Wood Mackenzie to be sold for £20m

By Jeremy Warner

Hill Samuel Group is to pay a total of £20m for Wood Mackenzie & Co, the big Edinburgh stockbroking firm. The money will be shared by the firm's 41 partners.

The merchant bank announced in June that it would be forging close links with Wood Mackenzie but details of the deal only became known yesterday.

A consideration of £5.98m will be paid for an initial stake of 29.9 per cent – the maximum shareholdings at present allowed by the Stock Exchange in its member firms. Nearly £3m of this will be satisfied by the issue of 997,000 Hill Samuel shares and a further £1.23m by the issue of unsecured loan notes.

Hill Samuel will pay £14.02m for the remaining 70.1 per cent of the firm when Stock Exchange rules permit. At least one third of this will be satisfied by the issue of Hill Samuel shares.

The deal excludes Wood Mackenzie's fast-growing computer services division which has become a separate company. The Wood Mackenzie partners will retain this business, though Hill Samuel has been granted an option to acquire a 20 per cent stake.

Wood Mackenzie's senior partner, Mr John Chiene, is joining the Hill Samuel board as a director.

The value of the deal is smaller than most City observers had expected. The £20m price tag compares with the £78m that Security Pacific, the American bank, is paying for Hoare Govett, another leading broker, and the value of £60.4m that has been placed on Rowe & Pitman by Mercury Securities.

In the year to April 7, Wood Mackenzie made pretax profits of £2.7m and the net assets of the business amounted to £500,000.

● County Bank, the merchant banking arm of National Westminster Bank, is expected to confirm later this week the acquisition of John Watson and Co, a Hongkong stockbroking firm. This would mark another step in County Bank's expansion into the international securities market.

● The National Australia Bank announced yesterday that it was acquiring a 50 per cent stake in AC Goode and Co, a Melbourne stockbroking firm.

American accent, page 24

Amstrad may bid for Fidelity

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Alan Sugar, the chairman of Amstrad Consumer Electronics, said yesterday that he was considering bidding for Fidelity, the electronics company, and would make an announcement "one way or the other" on Thursday.

Fidelity, which makes hi-fi, television and other electronic equipment, is already the subject of an unwanted bid from Mr Swraj Paul's Caparo Industries which values the company at £13.5m.

Mr Sugar said there was "a certain amount of poetic licence" in Sunday newspaper reports about his intentions towards Fidelity.

There has been no contact yet between Mr Sugar and Mr Paul who has built up a 32.4 per cent stake in the company. The importance of the Caparo stake would be one of the things which the Amstrad board would be discussing over the next few days, Mr Sugar said.

Mr Paul said last night that until he heard anything to change circumstances he would go ahead with his bid and was still preparing the formal offer document. His offer is 120p a share in cash.



NEWS IN BRIEF

Australia wants more banks

The Australian Government is to grant new banking licences to foreign and local groups early next year. Applicants for the new licences will be given about 10 weeks to submit proposals. The government will seek a minimum 50 per cent Australian equity in the new banks.

● MICRO BUSINESS SYSTEMS, the computer distribution and service company, has reported pretax profits of £1.7m for the six months to June 30 up from £850,000.
Tempus, page 25

● OUR PRICE, the London-based record shops group, comfortably exceeded its profits forecast when floated on the stock market six months ago, of £1.1m for the year to May 31.
Tempus, page 25

● THE UNITED Auto Workers Union has reached agreement with General Motors in Detroit on 43 new local contracts in bargaining by 147 branches.

● MR STANLEY KALMS, the chairman of Dixons, had a pay rise of almost 27 per cent last year, according to the electrical and photographic retailer's annual accounts. They show his salary increased from £95,565 to £121,263.

● The larger building societies borrowed heavily on the wholesale money market last month to make up for the small amounts of money coming into their deposit accounts. The Abbey National said it borrowed about £100m against a usual £15m to £20m.

Export hitch pushes Talbot into loss

By Our City Staff

A temporary breakdown in the biggest car export contract in Europe pushed the Talbot Motor Company into a loss for the first six months of this year.

The loss was the result of a big reduction in sales of car kits, based on the old Hillman Hunter, to Iran caused by delays in receiving letters of credit.

The contract with Iran has run for 16 years and is worth about £115m a year. Talbot, a subsidary of the French Peugeot car company, supplied 22,232 kits to Iran in the first half, compared with 46,224 for the same period last year.

This reduction as responsible for pretax loss of £1.9m, against a profit of £1.5m

Talbot last year made its first profit for 10 years and it is hoped that shipments to Iran in the second half will be great enough to ensure that Talbot still makes a profit for the full year.

About 15,000 kits – one shipment – are at Newport docks in Gwent ready for export, but subject to delay by the dock strike.

Increased monitoring role for IMF in Mexico debt deal

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

The International Monetary Fund will monitor the Mexican economy twice yearly until 1994 and the results will be made available to commercial banks by the Mexicans as part of the $48.7billion (£38.4billion) multi-year rescheduling package completed over the weekend.

The monitoring will begin in 1986 after Mexico's present extended arrangement with the IMF expires in December 1985 and the banks will make the rescheduling package conditional on Mexico receiving good reports from the IMF for its economic policies.

The process will involve a type of enhanced surveillance similar to that already carried out once yearly on the economic policies of large member countries. The key differences in this case will be that each year the Mexicans will work out a financial programme which will then be evaluated by the IMF and, secondly, progress will be reviewed in mid-year.

Repayment schedule on Mexico's $68 billion public sector debt

	$bn Revised	Previous
1985	1.91	9.76
1986	2.07	9.23
1987	1.94	14.12
1988	2.44	13.54
1989	3.77	12.17
1990	4.41	10.48
1991	5.29	1.00
1992	5.50	0.71
1993	5.76	0.47
1994	5.91	0.44
1995	5.90	0.36
1996	6.13	0.36
1997	6.41	0.36
1998	6.44	0.35

Although the monitoring role will be crucial in persuading all of Mexico's 550 creditor banks to accept the $48.7billion package, the banks have deliberitely played it down so far because of political difficulties for Mexico in presenting it internally.

There also appears to be considerable controversy within the IMF at the prospect of its traditionlly highly confidentia' evaluations being made available to commercial banks. There is concern that if this became the norm it could weaken the IMF's monitoring role because countries would be less forthcoming and there would be pressure to water down its reports.

This appears to be why the Mexicans will make the evaluations available to the banks rather than the IMF passing them on.

The latest indications from Washington are that the IMF may simply tacitly acquiesce in allowing Mexico to hand out the information and in this way it may be possible to avoid having such a radical departure formally sanctioned by the executive board. It is thus hoped that the Mexican case can be kept separate from the broader issue of IMF surveillance and whether its reports should be made public.

Details of the Mexican deal, which greatly eases the burden of repaying its public sector debt as the table shows, will be sent this week to all the banks involved

US airport seeks high-tech tenants

A high technology development at an American airport was unveiled in London yesterday with the aim of getting Britain computer companies to take space across the Atlantic.

The Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport) has leased 20 acres of its land at Logan Airport, Boston, to Macomber Development Associates, a local developer, to build a $130m (£165m) project covering 1 million sq ft of space.

Massport hopes that the proximity of the international airport will bring in space users helped by the fact that the development is in a free trade zone which offers customs and financial benefits.

Short-term finance for the project is being arranged by Citycorp Real Estate with long-term funding from the Teachers Investment & Annuity Association. Coldwell Banker, the US property broker, is marketing the development in Britain and the rest of Europe.

In brief

● HUNSLETT (HOLDINGS): John Brook now holds 171,660 ordinary shares (14.31 per cent), compared with its previous holding of 132,473 shares (11.08 per cent). Prudential Corporation no longer has a notifiable interest in Hunslet's ordinary; its previous holding was 98,850 shares (7.82 per cent).

● FITCH & CO. DESIGN CONSULTANTS (USM quotation): Half-year to June 30. Turnover £3m (£2.02m). Pretax profit £557,000 (£425,000). EPS 5.7p (4.2p). Interim dividend 1.7p (1.54p). Fitch has applied to the Stock Exchange for a full listing. The momentum from Fitch's excellent first half has continued into the second.

● LADBROKE GROUP: London and Leeds Investments, a member of the property division of Ladbroke, has agreed to develop for Associated Dairies a new 650,000 sq. ft. Asda Superstore, fronting Edgware Road, on London and Leeds' 25-acre Capital Park development in Hendon. Completion is scheduled for June, 1985. London and Leeds acquired the Capital Park freehold in 1980 for about £11.3m.

● GROSVENOR GROUP has bought, from British Syphon Industries, the plant, stock and business of Faulkner Engineering for £438,000 cash. Faulkner, based in Middlesex is a manufacturer and fabricator of pressed metal components.

● SYSTEMS RELIABILITY (made public in March, 1984): Half-year to June 30. Turnover £5.03m (£3.69m). Pretax profit £1.25 (£844,000). Interim payment 1.32p.

British Vita hopes for Nissan deal

By Jonathan Clare

British Vita, the foam, fabric and fibre company is negotiating with Nissan about supplying its products to the Japanese car company's planned British plant.

Mr Robert McGee, British Vita's chief executive, said the contact was made through its joint venture in Japan British Vita's partner in the joint company is a big supplier to the Japanese motor industry.

Yesterday British Vita reported half-year profits ahead from just over £5m. to £5.2m.

Mr McGee said the increase was achieved despite heavy levels of investment, a slowdown in the consumer-led recovery and the effects of the miners' strike

Capital expenditure in the first half was £3.75m, almost as much as in the whole of last year. Gearing has increased from 12 per cent to 17 per cent and will probably edge up to 25 per cent by the year-end. Mr Fornley Parker, the chairman, says the compnay would be "comfortable" with the level of gearing.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

American accent for the gilts market

Already the Bank's outline of how it sees the future is clear but the detail will be home-grown

By Jeremy Warner

The Bank of England will publish a "green paper" shortly on the future structure of the gilt-edged market. It will be one of the most eagerly awaited of all policy documents during the revolutionary changes taking place in the City.

Its radical purpose is to outline the way in which government debt is sold and traded for the remainder of the century and beyond.

The market is being formed in the American image but it will be far from an identical twin.

The outline is already drawn. The Bank of England has decided to follow the example of the huge Treasury bond market in the United States. Like its American equivalent, the Federal Reserve Board, the Bank will be responsible for supervising the market and acting for the Government.

In addition to the Bank, there will be three types of player; primary dealers, inter-dealer-brokers, and agency brokers.

Primary dealers will succeed and have much in common with the present jobbers. They will be expected to maintain a continuous market in gilt-edged stocks. In return, they will have direct access to the Bank and its dealings in the market. There are 36 primary dealers in the United States – 12 banks and 24 non-banks: a similarly large number of traders is expected here.

The inter-dealer-brokers (IDBs), will be responsible for transacting business between primary dealers though there will be no obligation to use them. In the United States, there are five IDBs, of which, interestingly, three are British owned: by Mercantile House, Exco and Kleinwort Benson.

About half of the trades in the Treasury bond market are conducted among primary dealers. In practice they almost always use IDBs for such business in order to preserve their anonymity. It is difficult to make money out of market making if other market makers know what you are doing.

A much more tenuous justification for IDBs is that they help investor protection by departmentalizing selling and trading functions within the primary dealer firms. The seller gets on with transacting business with clients while the trader, through the IDBs, covers the firm's position.

The central position of IDBs also means that they act as the basic information providers in the market; consequently, their investment in technology is high. Each has its own price information system and the experienced trader can use the information on the screens in front of him to assess levels of activity and other traders' positions.

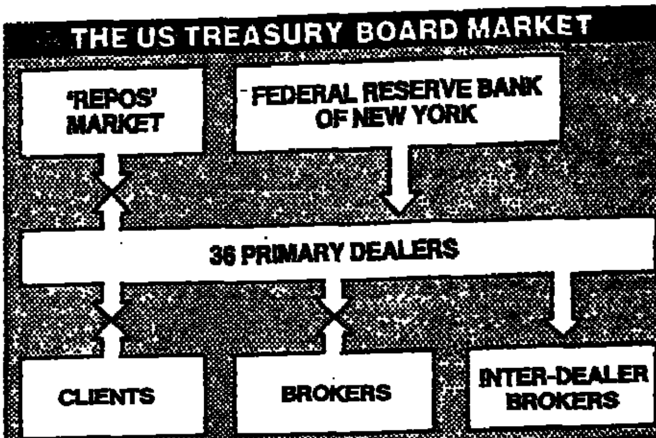
There is nothing to stop a primary dealer owning an IDB but in the United States this has never happened because such an association would inspire mistrust of the IDB's impartiality.

The market will have to be far more regulated than in the US

Thirdly there will be the ordinary brokers dealing between client and primary dealers. They will be able to match deals between their clients and deal on their own behalf. Primary dealers will also be allowed to deal directly with the outside investor.

The model of the US Treasury bond market has thus provided the basic structure for Britain. Here the similarities end and the detail of the market structure drawn up by the Bank becomes intriguing.

The government debt market in the United States is largely wholesale and dominated by a small number of highly professional players. There is a bare minimum of regulation (unlike equity markets in the United States, which are highly regulated and subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission), and transactions take place on a "caveat emptor" basis. You are expected to look after your own interests.



There is hardly any trading on a physical floor. As much as 95 per cent of trades are done over the telephone. Nor are players in the market expected to be members of any established stock exchange. As long as they are recognized by the Federal Reserve, that is enough.

In Britain by contrast, the small investor is still an important element in the gilts market, accounting for 75 per cent of all bargains though only 10 per cent of turnover. The market will thus have to be far more regulated than in the United State. It has been decided already that all players will come under the regulatory authority of the Stock Exchange.

The Exchange will thus have to adjust its membership rules to allow outsiders like Merryll Lynch, Salomon Brothers, Goldman, Sachs, to enter the fold.

It is generally agreed that a continuous "real time last trade tape" would provide the most adequate form of investor protection. In layman's language, that is an information system, available to all, displaying all trading information, including details of trades as they occur.

The idea of such a tape – a perfectly feasible technological proposition – is not compatible with the concept of a centralized market. The Bank is likely to opt for time stamping of contract notes as the best alternative. This would allow the investor to compare the price he has paid with the price in the market at the time the transaction was undertaken on his behalf.

It is very much a second class solution and barely adequate.

The objection to a "real time tape" is that it would enable non-primary dealers to use the dealers' prices without having the latter's obligation to make a continuous market. The central market would slowly be sapped of its life blood by "fair weather trading", which is particularly easy in gilts because of their homogeneous nature.

Time stamping is a second class solution and barely adequate

The Bank's other big problem is deciding how to select the primary dealers. Currently all the City's children want to be primary gilt dealers when they grow up.

Some of the ground rules are beginning to become clear.

Loose liquidity rules have been rejcted in favour of specific capital requirements. Primary dealers will be required to commit a quantity of fixed capital to the market. Adjusting capital levels on a continuous basis according to the level of business conducted has been ruled out.

It is hoped that fixed capital requirements will prevent domination of the market by one or two very large firms as well as encourage small, specialist participation.

Nobody in his right mind would tie up the quantity of capital required to pick up an entire new gilt-edged issue because most of the time the capital would be redundant.

Foreign firms would be allowed to become primary dealers if their governments agree to reciprocity in their debt markets. In practice, this is likely to mean that American firms will be allowed in, but few others.

The number of primary dealers is not expected to be restricted, as it is in the United States, though the Bank probably has a target figure in mind. Selection will be discretionary.

The Bank has decided to preserve the system of Stock Exchange money brokers for financing positions in the market. In the United States, dealers finance their positions through the highly developed "repos" market. The dealer enters into a sale and repurchase agreement with lenders outside the market. The Stock Exchange money brokers here perform much the same function, enabling jobbers to borrow stock from institutions when short of stock, and money when long.

The Stock Exchange is keen to avoid the plethora of information systems that have grown up round the market makers and IDBs in the United States. It is trying to persuade potential IDBs to use a single, closed-user system which would form a part of the ambitious Integrated Data Network which the exchange is trying to introduce for the securities industry as a whole.

There is a certain amount of self interest in this. The Exchange is keen to make TOPIC, its own information system, into the dominant price source for gilts.

In the United States, Cantor Fitzgerald, one of the IDBs, has helped to make Telerate into one of the world's leading financial information services, rivalling Reuters, by providing it with Treasury bond market prices.

Incidentally, both are controlled by Exco International. Reuters and Telerate are also pitching for the business in London.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 1-3 St Pauls Churchyard EC4P 4DX 01-236 1839			
110.3	86.1	American Growth	110.0	117.0	1.79
83.1	69.4	Cmtdy & Energy	70.9	75.8	3.17
63.4	49.5	UK Growth	58.2	62.6	2.73
100.3	81.6	General	91.5	97.9	3.26
118.7	114.4	Gilt & Fixed Int	109.7	117.3	10.34
148.6	63.4	Japan	141.8	151.7	0.36
65.9	44.6	H Inc Equity	62.7	68.7	6.43
147.0	131.2	Worldwide	146.4	156.0	5.36
61.1	51.1	Assets & Earn	60.9	65.1	3.53
140.5	111.9	Equitas Prog	135.1	144.9	3.40
		Aitken Hume Funds (Man) Ltd. 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AY 01-638 6011			
130.5	85.4	Secure Income	122.8	131.4	6.32
176.3	67.1	American Tech	128.9	137.9	0.30
68.2	50.0	Japan Tech	60.5	64.7	0.17
155.9	63.8	Pacific	126.4	135.2	0.40
170.9	107.2	Special Sits	148.5	158.9	1.50
50.6	49.5	American Sits	50.5	54.0	2.70
37.1	26.6	Inc & Growth	33.9	38.3	4.65
42.1	28.4	Energy Ind Fnd	38.1	40.8	0.50
28.3	24.3	Small Co Fnd	25.4	27.2	1.97
		Allied Unit Trusts Ltd. Hambro Hse Hutton, Essex. 0277 211459 220123			
170.1	142.8	Allied Capital	164.9	174.0	3.35
142.2	106.3	Allied First	136.6	144.7	4.57
139.1	96.9	Asset Value	134.2	142.3	4.22
92.7	72.8	Growth & Inc	89.3	93.6	3.99
88.1	67.9	Technology	82.3	87.2	1.15
106.8	81.1	Mer Min & Cmdty	87.8	93.0	3.17
157.7	111.1	High Income	152.6	161.8	5.51
87.5	81.3	Equity Income	84.4	89.5	6.31
64.6	35.5	Japan Fund	58.7	62.2	0.01
60.6	44.2	International	58.3	61.8	2.43
107.5	79.0	High Yield Trust	103.5	109.7	6.92
250.5	179.3	Balanced	239.7	254.1	4.11
363.5	266.8	Accumulator	349.6	370.6	3.70
50.5	34.4	Recovery	48.9	49.7	3.16
95.1	76.2	Smaller Co's	87.1	95.3	3.04
122.9	97.9	2nd Smaller	114.7	121.6	0.77
31.6	29.1	Gilt Growth	30.5	31.8	3.55
157.1	112.4	Secs of America	158.8	166.3	1.62
54.0	36.4	Am Special Sits	53.4	56.6	1.17
118.4	77.0	Pacific Trust	107.7	114.2	1.63
132.7	106.7	Overseas Trust	127.3	135.0	3.76
30.0	28.3	Govt Secs	28.0	29.2	8.74
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd. 131 Finsbury Pavement EC2 01-638 9976			
45.2	40.9	Capital Growth	43.7	46.7	3.37
47.7	45.1	Do Accum	46.1	49.3	3.37
103.3	78.3	Commodity	96.0	91.9	2.17
169.0	127.1	Do Accum	141.2	151.0	2.17

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Trafalgar House 'set to sell P&O stake'

By Derek Pain

With the Edinburgh pit talks keeping most investors on the sidelines, the stock market was once again reduced to speculating about share stakes and bids yesterday.

Persistent suggestions that Trafalgar House had abandoned any lingering bid hope for P and O sent shares of the *shipping group tumbling 7p to* 305p.

Some market men were insisting that Trafalgar was so upset by last week's £77m P and *O writedown and the accom*panying cautious profits statement that it had put its 7.1 per cent shareholding in the shipping group up for sale.

If the Trafalgar holding is on the market one potential buyer is Sterling Guarantee Trust, *headed by P and O's chairman,* Mr Jeffrey Sterling, which already has 5:5 per cent of the shipping group.

Mellerware International, one of a gaggle of USM companies a full listing, seem set for full-year profits of at least £1.74m, against £945,000, following yesterday's £612,000 interim profits. The midway dividend is 1p against 0.84p. A family controlled company making electric kettles and other cookware, Mellware joined the USM in May 1983 at 70p. The shares unchanged at 188p yesterday.

While the future of the Trafalgar share stake dominated the P & O share price. **Lucas Industries**, the car accessories and engineering group, was again in the bid spotlight. At one time its shares were down to 202p but closed at 209p. Some market men remain convinced that despite last week's denials the Rockwell Group of America is near to launching a bid. Suggested price: 250p a share.

Away from the speculation stocks the market drifted with trading down to a trickle. The miners' talks and the situation in the docks were the major *factors with the latest poor* display by sterling against the dollar being largely ignored. The market sees very little immediate pressure for a rise in *interest rates.*

At the close the FT 30-share index was at its lowest level of the day – down 4.3 points at 847.4. The FTSE index was 7.7 points off at 1,091.6.

Government stocks, on interest rate consideration, recorded modest progress gains of up to £⅛.

Imperial Group, on continuing suggestions that it is about to sell its troublesome US *catering and hotel group,* Howard Johnson, was firm, rising 1p to 168p. **Hanson Trust** is thought to have built up a modest, say 2 per cent, share*holding on the expectation that* Imps is on the verge of making a big disposal.

The brewing to tobacco group acquired Howard Johnson for *about £300m four years ago.* The slide in the value of the pound against the dollar means that Imps can escape from the hotel group involvement, despite its disappointing profits, without suffering any capital loss.

If it should disentangle itself from Howard Johnson, the market feeling is that Imps would then bid for Northern Foods, which has interests spreading from convenience foods to milk and beer. Certainly Northern would dove*tail into the Imps setup.* Northern, which recently denied any takeover talks, was 2p lower at 180p.

Interest remains high in food shares with yesterday's £23.2m bid for the Lennons off-licence and supermarket group from Dee Corporation keeping the pot boiling. Lennons jumped 9p to 57p on the bid.

William Low, the Scottish supermarket chain which has come in for speculative flurries, gained 10p to 455p, and **William Morrison**, the northern supermarket chain, rose 8p to 180p.

Singlo Group, strong in cash-and-carry in the West Country, was again active on bid speculation, rising 2p to 72p.

But **Brooke Bond** eased 1p to 115p, just 1p above the level of Unilever's £355m bid, as the market took the view that the *battle is now all over bar the* shouting. Rival bidders Tate and Lyle eased 4p to 378p. Unilever fell 10p to 915p.

A consortium of managers is to buy out **Tibbett & Britten**, a jointly owned subsidiary of Unilever and Van En Loos. The company is a specialist transport business which handles the collection and delivery of hanging garments throughout Britain and also has an international forwarding operation. No price was disclosed, but *Unilever said the consideration* was not material to its total assets.

Recent takeover favourite **Rowntree Mackintosh** slipped 8p to 330p, but Pauls (formerly Pauls & Whites), one of the oldest takeover candidate of *them all, rose 2p to 223p.*

Bunzl advanced 3p to 308p as *the company continued with* stockbroker presentation. **BTR**, reporting tomorrow, slipped 4p to 487p as one broker suggested that market estimates of £125m were *too high and* o;ted *for* about £115m.

Standard Telephones and Cables now has 81.4 pernt of the ICL computer group and its offer remains open. STC shares fell 6p to 256p.

The American ITT group now has some 27 per cent of STC and there are rumours flowing that following the decision to cut its interest below the 25 per cent level it may be prepared to consider offers to sell its shareholding.

Former high-flyer Warrior Resources, which fell from grace when it suffered the indignity of striking water in Alaska, is set for an Unlisted Securities Market debut early next year when it should have profits of some £600,000 under its belt. Now involved in some promising US oil and gas ventures, the restyled Warrior could top £1m in its next year. The shares, listed in Vancouver and traded under a rule 163 facility in London, were 56p yesterday. In their heyday they were 470p.

Sears Holdings, the betting shops, shoes and stores group, slipped 1p to 74½p as about 750,000 shares went through the market. The family **Stylo** shoe shop chain, which beat off a take-over bid from **Harris Queensway**, jumped 22p to 113p ahead of figures, due soon.

Volvo, the Scandinavian car and industrial group, is bidding *to raise its stake in* **Hamilton Oil** from 32 per cent to between 47 and 50 per cent. It is tendering $19.50 (about £15.35) for 4 million shares in Hamil*ton, the new holding company* which earlier this year bought out shareholders in the former Hamilton Oil GB in a controversial share exchange.

Equity turnover on Friday was 13,005 valued at £216.942m. Gilt bargains were: 12748. Total of UK and Irish stocks traded was 114.8m

TEMPUS

Glass sees Rockware through to profit

Rockware seemed last year to get to grips with the problems of being in an overcompetitive, mature industry, and the figures for the first half of 1984 show that some progress has been made. The £8.51m pretax loss incurred over the same period last year has been turned into a £104,000 profit. More important, none of the company's remaining operating divisions is losing money.

The crucial turnaround has been in the all-important glass division which, after the disposal of Kingspeed and Alida, makes up 85 per cent of the business. The success in pushing through a 7 per cent price rise last September and *following it with a further 8 per* cent this year helped to transform glass's £5.93m operating loss into a profit of £794,000. Plastics added its mite by raising profits from £134,000 to £186,000, and engineering soldiers on.

Nevertheless, the outcome would have locked distinctly weaker had it not been for an exceptional item of £563,000 from further cuts in pension scheme contributions and a £583,000 extraordinary cost from closing the Reading plasitcs operation.

Nor is Rockware obviously out of the wood. Even after taking classic measures such as closures, 20 per cent cuts in stocks, and price increases, interest charges of £1.58m, although much less than last year's £2.32m, wiped out operating profits of £1.14m. Anything should have been an improvement after the operating loss of £5.74m in the first half of 1983, but with borrowings of more than £30m representing some 60 per cent of shareholders' funds, Rockware faces a tough struggle.

The medium-term strategy is to squeeze the necessary profitability out of the glass assets, *in what is hoped to be a* less mad market, while hanging on to the 25 per cent market share.

Diversification and divi*dends will follow. The fact that* at yesterday's price of 33p, up 1p, Rockware is capitalized at about a quarter of shareholders' funds underlines the difficulties.

Dee-Lennons

Dee Corporation's £23.2m offer for Lennons Group was too good to refuse and the Lennons board accepted it with alacrity. The approach was only made at the weekend, although the two companies have talked before.

Dee is paying a premium of 49.5 per cent over the recent Lennons share price of 40p and a 49.7 per cent premium over net assets of £15.5m, although revaluations to come will reduce the goodwill element. This seems to be the going rate for *regional* supermarket chains. Argyll Group paid a 48 per cent share price premium for Amos Hinton.

For Lennons shareholders, who have seen their shares slump to lows at 29p last year and reach a high before the bid of only 50p against the all-share offer price of 59.8p, the deal *looks* good. Sainsbury's Northward expansion has made life harder for Lennons, already struggling in the depressed North-west. Pretax profits in 1983-84 at £1.17m showed a disappointing downturn in the second half.

Dee intends to turn the 41 Lennons supermarkets into Gateway stores. Gateway is used to operating very profitably in difficult areas like Merseyside and Northern Ireland. If Dee's proven formula for integrating Key Markets *can be applied* with equal success to Lennon's supermarkets, the benefits will flow very quickly.

Lennons's 94 free-standing off-licences will be more of a problem. They have not been performing well and Dee is *considering selling them.*

Our Price

Our Price, the London-based record shops group, has produced full-year profits comfortably above the forecast of £1.1m it made when floated on the stock market six months ago.

Pretax profits rose 38 per cent to £1.2m and with the *record business plainly going* through a much better patch than other areas of the consumer market, another good year is in prospect.

Some big new releases, including the first Frankie Goes to Hollywood album next month and a new David Bowie LP, should ensure that buoyant record sales so far this year – in the second quarter the industry chalked up an 18 per cent increase in sales – are extended into the Christmas period when the group records about a quarter of its annual sales.

Our Price is continuing to concentrate its store opening programme in the recession-*resilient South east of England.* Fifteen stores were opened last year and about 18 are planned for the next 12 months, of which at least eight will be trading in time for Christmas.

This rapid penetration of the Southern market brings with it the danger of a price war at some stage, though Our Price's *increasing influence with the* manufacturers would give it the ability to wage such a battle reasonably well.

A more nagging doubt about *the long-term future* is how the group is going to tackle expansion outside the South east as it surely must in two or three years. Here the shop-in-*shop experiment* with Selfridges in London's Oxford Street could provide a solution.

Now if the group could do similar deals with the strongly regional Woolworth Holdings. . . .

Micro Business

Micro Business Systems yesterday unveiled its last set of interim results as a USM company and the pretax profits of £1.7m added to the impressive record which the company takes with it to the first division *of a full listing.*

In its six-year history, MBS, which distributes and services computers, has boosted its turnover from £500,000 to more than £15m in the first half of this year, which is already more than the whole of 1983. *With profits demonstrating a* similar upward trend, the company has a lot to live up to.

As with all high technology companies which grow rapidly, pushing the share price skyward, there is always an underlying fear that the bubble will burst. When market capitalization exceeds asset value significantly, as it does at MBS, the fear is not without justification.

MBS, however, has gone to great lengths to reduce its exposure to this risk.

The profits growth is a function of organic expansion *and an acquisition policy which* has allowed the group to improve its spread of operations. As the group structure gradually takes shape the ability to react swiftly and effectively to changes in market needs will be enhanced.

This year's balance sheet will suffer at the hands of an £11m goodwill write-off but a further improvement in profits will do much to offset the impact.

TENNIS

McEnroe sign language for "the gap is that wide"

McEnroe opens up a gap that is unbridgeable

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Flushing Meadow

At least John MacEnroe and Ivan Lendl saved on the electricity bill – there was no need to switch on the floodlights – and gave us time for a *leisurely farewell dinner amid the* bustle of Runyon's McEnroe took only an hour and 40 minutes to beat Lendl 6-3, 6-4, 6-1 in the men's singles final of the United States championships. On Saturday the *women had taken seven minutes* longer.

McEnroe is the most gifted shot*maker since the more elegant but* less sternly competitive Ilie Nastase. Lendl wrote humdrum prose while *McEnroe wrote poetry – unfussy but* so carefully constructed that every word hit the mark. The headline *writers were not inspired.* The best they could come up with yesterday as the baldly accurate comment: "McEnroe makes Ivan look terrible." That was how it was.

Both had been physically drained by awfully strenuous semi-finals. Lendl looked stiff – in body and mind, technique and tactics. McEnroe's performance was exemplary in its economy of effort. His reactions were fast, his touch sure. He was aggressive but did not waste energy on brutality. Like a boxer intent in winning inside the distance, he made every punch count.

McEnroe served and volleyed with such precision that Lendl hand only tow break points. They occured when two double-faults left McEnroe 15-40 down. That was Lendl's only chance to get into a match that was a non-event. On Saturday we had been granted a bloating feast of tennis. On Sunday we sipped coffee *and asked for the bill.*

This year McEnroe has tended to beat his chief rivals, Lendl and *Jimmy Connors, by crushing* margins. Each has stepped into the same class once without suggesting *he could stay there.* McEnroe's two defeats this year proved nothing except that he is human. He is out on his own – and should remain there until new challenges take on a job that is beyond Lendl and Connors.

This was McEnroe's fourth US singles championship. For the third consecutive year Lendl was runner-up. Lendl, indeed, has reached six grand slam singles finals and has won only one – when McEnroe let him off the hook in Paris this year. For all Lendl's strength and skill and bleak resolution, he seems to lack the basic confidence and spark of inspiration that can poroduce inprovized splendour on great occasions. He is like a gambler intimidated when the stakes reach the house limit.

The last right-hander to win the *US title was John Newcombe in* 1973. The last overseas winer was Guillermo Vilas in 1977. Martina *Navratilova, who retained the* women's title, has won six consecutive grand slam singles *championships and 109 of her last* 110 matches. McEnroe and Miss Navratilova are reminders of the peak years *of Rod Laver and* Margaret Court. We knew we were lucky to enjoy both at the same time.

Miss Navratilova and Pam Shriver retained the women's doubles title and have not been beaten in a grand slam event since the 1982 US championships. John Fitzgerald and Tomas Smid, playing together for the first time, became the first overseas team to win the men's doubles since Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan in 1977. The mixed title went to Tom Gullikson and Manuela Maleeva – the first Bulgarian to win a grand slam championship.

The words "first since" have often been on our lips. This was the first time since 1967 (Billie Jean King and Newcombe) that the same players had won the Wilbledon and US singles titles. *It was the first time* since 1969 that the same men had contested the Wimbledon and US *semi-finals.*

Pat Cash, aged 19, who had a match point against Lendl, was the first Australian to reach the semi-finals here since Newcombe and Ken Rosewall in 1974, and the first since Rosewall to advance to the Wimbledon and US semi-finals the same year.

John Lloyd, who beat four more highly ranked players and won a total of £18,500, was the first British player since Mark Cox, in 1966, to progress to the men's quarter-finals.

Anne Hobbs, who shared second prize in the women's doubles with Wendy Turnbull, was the first British player to contest a final here since Virginia Wade partnered Olga Morozova in the same event back in 1976. *And at the age of 14 years and* four months Gabriela Sabatini, of Argentina, became the youngest *player of either sex to win a match* in the US championships. In fact, she won two.

Miss Navratilova won most prize-money, a total of £148,000, though McEnroe pocketed a cheque for £129,000. Of those who did not win a title, the best rewarded were Chris Lloyd with £64,000 and Lendl with £62,000. The attendance, like the prize-money, was a world record. The official figures said 391,814 had paid and 431,137 had attended. But perhaps the championships will be best remembered for Saturday's extraordinary programme in which the men's semi-finals and the women's final lasted for as many sets as the rules permit and play ended at 11.13 pm.

Off court, too, there was much that will linger in the memory from this fortnight in the Big Apple – a *jazz club where a drummer* was so touched by magic that nobody on the premises (including the drum*mer) could* believe what was happening: a French restaurant where a hefty waitress burst *suddenly and powerfully into* "La Vie En Rose"; and the journalist who rescued an abandoned Alsatian puppy *from the park outside* the tennis centre and flew home with it to Sacramento. She has decided to *call it Apple.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

It was another good day for the *dollar on foreign exchanges* yesterday, although best levels were not held. An early surge saw the dollar momentarily over three deutschmarks. But profit-taking and some intervention by the West german central bank brought the dollar back later in the session.

Sterling performed creditably, helped to a small degree by the latest round of talks aimed at resolving the miners' dispute after touching a record low of 1.2710 to the dollar, the pound rallied to finish 10 points better on balance at 1.2765.

Its effective exchange rate index closed 0.1 better at 77.7.

The dollar rose from 2.9820 to 2.9930 against deutschmark, from 2.4810 to 2.4905 in terms of the Swiss franc, and from 9.1475 to 9.1875 at the expense of the French franc.

The yen eased to 245.80 from 245.70.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range September 10	Market rates close September 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2710-1.2770	$1.2760-1.2770	0.11-0.13c disc	0.39-0.42c disc
Montreal	$1.6670-1.6800	$1.6750-1.6760	0.20-0.25c disc	0.64-0.72c disc
Amsterdam	4.29-4.32fl	4.31-4.32fl	1⅜-1¼c prem	4⅜-4⅛c prem
Brussels	76.60-77.00f	76.90-77.00f	par-5c disc	par-9c disc
Copenhagen	13.7900-13.8400k	13.8225-13.8325k	¼ disc-1ore prem	1 disc-1¾ore prem
Frankfurt	3.8025-3.8300m	3.8200-3.8300m	1⅛-1¼pf prem	5-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	197.40-199.10e	198.30-199.10e	230-625c disc	690-1665c disc
Madrid	214.50-215.15p	214.90-215.10p	50-75p disc	165-205p disc
Milan	2343.40-2350.00lr	2346.75-2348.75lr	6-10lr disc	22-29lr disc
Oslo	10.8000-10.8600k	10.8475-10.8575k	2-3ore disc	6⅞-7⅞ore disc
Paris	11.6710-11.7275f	11.7175-11.7275f	¼ disc-¾c prem	1⅛-2⅛c disc
Stockholm	10.8350-10.8800k	10.8675-10.8775k	2⅛-3ore disc	6⅞-7⅞ore disc
Tokyo	311.95-314.00y	313.50-314.00y	1⅜-1⅛y prem	3⅝-3⅛y prem
Vienna	26.75-26.85sch	26.80-26.85sch	9⅛-7⅝gro prem	28⅛-21⅛gro prem
Zurich	3.1650-3.1875f	3.1775-3.1875f	1⅜-1¼c prem	4⅞-4⅛c prem
Dublin	1.2285-1.2325p	1.2315-1.2325p	14-30p disc	55-78p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 77.7.

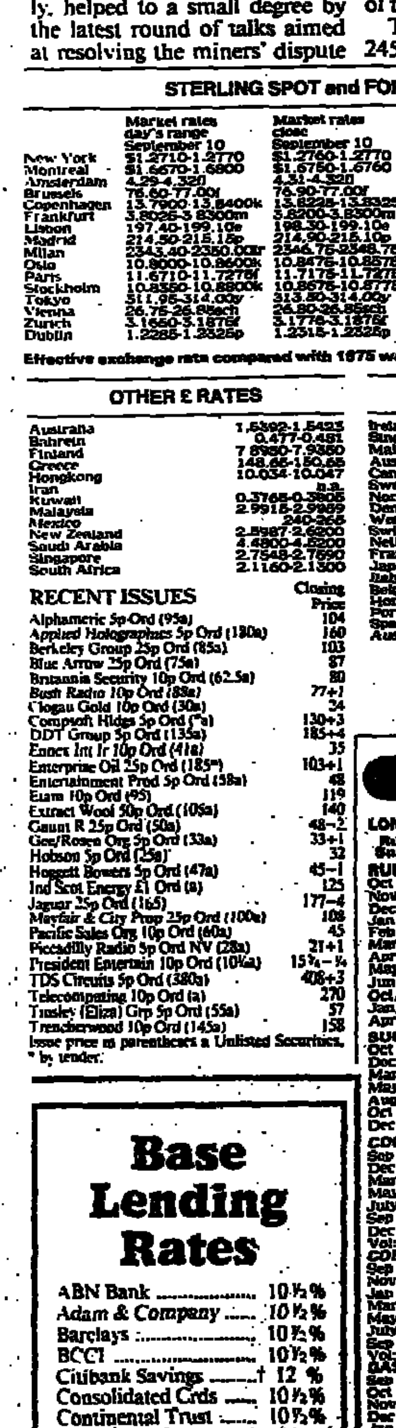
OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5392-1.5425
Bahrein	0.477-0.481
Finland	7.8950-7.9350
Greece	148.65-150.65
Hongkong	10.034-10.047
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3768-0.3805
Malaysia	2.9915-2.9989
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.5987-2.6200
Saudi Arabia	4.4800-4.5200
Singapore	2.7548-2.7590
South Africa	2.1160-2.1300

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0333-1.0343
Singapore	2.1590-2.1605
Malaysia	2.3445-2.3460
Australia	0.8300-0.8310
Canada	1.3127-1.3132
Sweden	8.5150-8.5180
Norway	8.5000-8.5050
Denmark	10.8470-10.8500
West Germany	2.9865-2.9880
Switzerland	2.4910-2.5235
Netherlands	3.3750-3.3765
France	9.1800-9.1850
Japan	245.75-245.85
Italy	1840.00-1841.00
Belgium (Comm)	60.28-60.33
Hong Kong	7.8640-7.8670
Portugal	154.00-157.00
Spain	168.40-168.60
Austria	21.01-21.04

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	104
Applied Holographics 5p Ord (180a)	160
Berkeley Group 25p Ord (85a)	103
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	87
Britannia Security 10p Ord (62.5a)	80
Bush Radio 10p Ord (88a)	77+1
Clogau Gold 10p Ord (30a)	34
Compsoft Hldgs 5p Ord (*a)	130+3
DDT Group 5p Ord (135a)	185+4
Ennex Int Ir 10p Ord (41a)	35
Enterprise Oil 25p Ord (185*)	103+1
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (58a)	48
Eurm 10p Ord (95)	119
Extract Wool 50p Ord (105a)	140
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	48-2
Gee/Rosen Org 5p Ord (33a)	33+1
Hobson 5p Ord (25a)	32
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	45-1
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	125
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	177-4
Mayfair & City Prop 25p Ord (100a)	108
Pacific Sales Org 10p Ord (60a)	45
Piccadilly Radio 5p Ord NV (28a)	21+1
President Entertain 10p Ord (10½a)	15¾-¼
TDS Circuits 5p Ord (380a)	408+3
Telecomputing 10p Ord (a)	270
Tinsley (Eliza) Grp 5p Ord (55a)	57
Trencherwood 10p Ord (145a)	158

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings †	12 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co *	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000. 7¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000. 8%; £50,000 and over. 8¾%.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
117	92½	Scot Nimn	111	-1	4.7	4.2	..
318	265	Scot Merc 'A'	318	..	11.0	3.5	..
482	384	Second Alliance	482	..	16.1	3.3	..
103	84	Sec Of Scotland	94	-1	4.5	4.9	..
65	51	Smaller Cos	58	..	..	..	..
38	32½	Stewart Enterp	36	-1	0.6	1.6	..
114	93	Stockholders	111	+1	2.9	2.6	..
111	75	Tr Australia	88	-3	2.6	3.0	..
73	59	Tr City Of Lon Dfd	67	..	4.4b	6.6	..
138	121	Tr Ind & Gen	133	..	4.5	3.4	..
250	201	Tr Natural Res	228	..	10.7	4.7	..
178	130	Tr North America	166	+1	4.9	2.9	..
273	192	Tr Pacific Basin	232	+1	2.9	1.3	..
131	107	Tr Property	130	-1	4.6	3.5	..
83	68	Tr Tech	80	..	2.4	3.0	..
117	98	Tr Trustees	115	..	4.8	4.2	..
102	85	Temple Bar	96	..	6.2b	6.5	..
197	160	Throgmorton	185	..	9.3	5.0	..
265	211	Throg Secured Cap	258	+5	..	..	..
148	123	Trans Oceanic	138	..	4.3	3.1	..
95	80	Tribune	92	-1	2.6	3.8	..
81	67½	Triplevest Inc	77	..	11.4	14.8	..
182	153	US Debenture	171	..	9.3	5.4	..
95	75	Viking Resource	81	-1	1.4	1.8	..
78	53	Westpool	60	..	1.8	2.8	..
98	60	Wingbottom Enrgy	63	..	1.0	1.2	..
135	108½	Witan	125	..	3.6	2.9	..
229	207	Yeoman	228	..	11.7	5.1	..

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

WALL STREET

New York (Reuter). – Stock prices were sharply lower on Wall Street as the Dow Jones industrial average fell below 1200 yesterday.

The Dow, which fell about 11½ points on Friday, was off another 11 points to under 1197.

Overall, there were about three times as many losers as gainers.

Technology issues were hardest hit with Advanced Micro Devices off 1⅛ to 37, IBM off ⅛ to 121⅛ and Cray Research down 2¼ to 55, all in active trading.

	Sept 7	Sept 6
[illegible]		

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES – Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per metric tonne.

RUBBER	
Oct	646-30
Nov	665-45
Dec	664-54
Jan	678-65
Feb	684-77
Mar	696-85
Apr	705-90
May	715-00
Jun	724-05
Oct/Dec	646-45
Jan/Mar	681-77
Apr/Jun	712-00
SUGAR	
Oct	122.00-122.20
Dec	130.00-132.00
Mar	147.80-148.00
May	154.40-154.80
Aug	163.40-163.80
Oct	172.00-172.80
Dec	181.00-183.00
COCOA	
Sep	2122-21
Dec	1821-20
Mar	1762-60
May	1769-66
July	1772-65
Sep	1778-74
Dec	1795-74
Vol:	4,925
COFFEE	
Sep	2450-2445
[illegible]	

[illegible]

YACHTING

Wind defeats Ultimatum

From a Special Correspondent, Porto Cervo

Relentless 35 to 45 knot winds from the north-west produced a string of *retirements from the* Sardinia Cup's long offshore race. Among them was John Lewis's *British* yacht *Ultimatum*, which dropped out having battled just 80 miles north from Porto Cervo. She was *forced out at 0300* yesterday by a broken luff foil, a damaged gooseneck on her main boom, collapsed *reefing pendant* blocks and a damaged mainsail.

Ultimatum's crew, headed by helmsman Tony *Gale*, had struggled through the Straits of Bonnefacio, where funnelling winds produced difficult seas, and was well placed off the west coast of Corsica when *she retired.* Like the other yachts, Ultimatum was having trouble shaking off the smaller one-tonners

Among the other casualties Claro de Lina (Papua, New Guinea), Passion 2 (France), Red Rock IV *(Argentina). Mustang and* Clin d'Oeuil (Luxembourg) and the Big Greek Machine (Greece). When *combined with the non-starters, the* Austrian boats Sudpack, Diva and Sabina and Incisif III from Belgium, *this makes for one of the highest* retirements in a recent, major ocean race.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

UNDER 21's INTERNATIONAL

Scotland v West Germany (at Hibernian FC)

BOB LORD TROPHY: *First round, second leg:* (First leg score in brackets): Barrow (1) v Frickley (1); Enfield (2) v Telford United (2).

GOLA LEAGUE: Wealdstone v Nuneaton.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v Stafford Rangers; Buxton v Grantham, Gainsborough v Goole; Matlock v Macclesfield; Morecambe v Chorley. Southport v *Mossley:* Witton Albion v Rhyl.

"BILL DELLOW" CUP: First round: AP *Leamington v Coventry Sporting; Andover v* Gosport; Ashford v Sheppey United, Aylesbury v Milton Keynes; Banbury v Witney Town; Bedworth v Moor Green; Bridgnorth v Stourbridge; Bromsgrove v Gloucester; Canterbury v Folkestone; Chatham v Erith and Belvedere; Dorchester v RS Southampton; *Fisher Athletic v Woodford Town;* Hastings v Tonbridge; Merthyr Tydfil v Trowbridge; Oldbury v Willenhall. Postponed: Aylesbury v Milton Keynes.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Bradford C v West Bromwich Albion (7.0); Everton v Newcastle (7.0); Huddersfield v Stoke (7.0); *Manchester City v Coventry (6.45); Manchester* United v Barnsley; Sheffield Wednesday v Nottm Forest (7.0). Second division: Burnley v Hull City (7.0), Grimsby v Rotherham, Leicester v *Leeds (7.0); Preston v Middlesbrough (7.0);* Sunderland v Blackpool

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v *Swansea (2.0); Crystal Palace v Oxford* United (2.0); Luton v Brighton; Portsmouth v Bristol Rovers (7.0); QP Rangers v Tottenham (2.30), West Ham v Watford (2.30)

HERTS CHARITY CUP: Semi-final: Bishop's Stortford v Tring Town.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton Athletic *v Barking. Dulwich Hamlet* v Leytonstone/Ilford; Harlow Town v Hitchin Town; Harrow Borough v Hendon; Slough Town v Bognor Regis Town; Sutton United *v Epsom and Ewell. Tooting and Mitcham v* Billericay Town; Walthamstow Avenue v Worthing, Windsor and Eton v Croydon. First division: Aveley v Bromley; Farnborough Town v Staines Town, Hampton v Chesham United, Leatherhead v Boreham Wood; Lewes v Clapton, Oxford City v Hertford Town, St Albans City v Kingstonian, Woking v Maidenhead United Second division, South: Chertsey v Uxbridge; Horsham v Banstead Second division, North: Barton Rovers v *Flackwell Heath,* Epping v *Chalfont St Peter;* Stevenage Borough v Haringey Borough; Ware v Hemel Hempstead

FA YOUTH CUP: Spennymoor v Blackburn Rovers.

RUGBY UNION

CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: Redruth v Truro.

CLUB MATCHES: Askeans v Blackheath (7.30); *Boston v President's XV, Headingley v West* Hartlepool; Northampton v Nottingham; Okehampton v Launceston.

OTHER SPORT

CRICKET: Cross Arrows v Winchmore Hill CC *(at Lord's, 11.0)*

CROQUET: Roehampton Tournament.

GOLF: Inter-Service Championships (Royal St *George's GC, Sandwich).*

Galaxy of stars

Tokyo, (AFP) – Five world record holders and several Olympic champions will be among 254 competitors in the eight nations meeting here on Friday.

Cricket: suspense mounts in passage to county championship and to India

Essex must await their fate after performing like men of destiny

By Richard Streeton

OLD TRAFFORD: Essex (24pts) beat Lancashire (6) by 10 wickets.

Essex, left to make 13 runs to win, completed this two-day win in dreadful light in the second over of the extra half hour. Keith Fletcher's side have done everything in their power to retain the county championship and their fate has passed from their hands. For more than half the day Essex made rapid strides towrds victory before defiance from Lancashire's middle order batsmen prolonged the game. Three minutes after the finish torrential rain flooded the ground.

The final strokes from Essex completed a rivetting day on which 534 runs were scored and 19 wickets fell. After Essex hammered a further 291 in 185 minutes, giving them a lead of 217, Lancashire's first five wickets crashed in an hour. Foster dismissed Ormrod before Lever took four wickets in 27 balls.

Watkinson, however, batted sensibly for two hours and then managed to hit three sixes before he was eighth out. Watkinson was supported first by Abrahams and then by Maynard, who stayed an hour. In poor light Fletcher had to use his spinners; they slowly winkled out the last three wickets, though by then Simmons and McFarlane had averted the innings defeat.

The fierce Essex batting onslaught was still remarkable for its singleminded rutylessness even though it was achieved against a weakened Lancashire attack. McEwan dominated a morning which brought 186 runs; afterwards the last seven batsmen threw away their wickets as a further 105 came in 50 minutes.

Allott, Jefferies and O'Shaughnessy, through injury or illness, missed this match and in the end Abrahams settled on the imperturbable Simmons to bowl non-stop at one end. Figures of seven for 176 confirm how much Simmons needed all the stoicism he could muster.

As black clouds scurried past, Prichard and Fletcher gathered runs briskly from the start when Essex resumed at 155 for one from 45 overs. Runs were cut, driven and glanced with the regularity of a metronome before McFarlane got the only ball all morning to lift and move away and Fletcher was caught behind.

Prichard, who made 62 on Saturday, gave a low return catch to Simmons in the next over after completing his maiden century. Prichard's neat stroke-play was again impressive.

McEwan first cut loose against Hayes's gentle medium pace and he then punished Folley's left-arm spin even more severley, hitting him for three sixes. Essex reached 301 and gained maximum bonus points in the eightieth over. McEwan still had a chance to make the season's fastest hundred when Watkinson began an over to him with his personal score on 95.

The first three balls, though, were punched hard to fieldmen deep in the covers before an on-drive four and a glanced two took McEwan to 101 in 81 minutes. this was two minutes more than the time Gatting needed for his century against Kent on Friday. McEwan had faced 85 balls and hit four sixes and 11 fours!

Top of table

Championship leaders including yesterday's play

	P	W	L	D	Bat	Bwl	Pts
Essex (1)	24	13	3	8	64	83	365
Notts (14)	24	12	2	9	68	81	341

In the afternoon McEwan added two more sixes before he was eight out when he failed with a massive swing against Folley. All told, Essex hit 11 sixes

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 229 (N H Fairbrother 77, G Fowler 53; D R Pringle 4 for 76)

Second Innings

G Fowler b Lever	17
J A Ormrod c D E East b Foster	3
K A Hayes c R E East b Lever	13
N H Fairbrother c Gooch b Lever	0
D P Hughes l-b-w b Lever	10
*J Abrahams c D E East b Gooch	31
M Watkinson b R E East	70
†C Maynard c D E East b Pringle	49
J Simmons not out	19
I Folley c Hardie b R E East	1
L L McFarlane b R E East	6
Extras (b 8, l-b 2)	10
Total	229

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-24, 3-24, 4-41, 5-60, 6-112, 7-191, 8-205, 9-213, 10-229.

BOWLING: Lever 14-4-61-4; Foster 7-3-34-1; Pringle 9-2-22-1; Gooch 8-0-17-1; Acfield 10-0-61-0; R E East 8.4-2-24-3.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch st Maynard b Simmons	70
P J Prichard c and b Simmons	100
*K W R Fletcher c Maynard b McFarlane	40
K S McEwan b Folley	132
B R Hardie c Watkinson b Simmons	41
D R Pringle c Fairbrother b Simmons	11
†D E East c Watkinson b Folley	2
J K Lever c Maynard b Simmons	11
N A Foster c Watkinson b Simmons	18
R E East st Maynard b Simmons	8
D L Acfield not out	6
Extras	6
Total	448

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-112, 2-201, 3-237, 4-375, 5-388, 6-400, 7-412, 8-414, 9-434, 10-448.

Score at 100 overs: 434 for 9

BOWLING: McFarlane 24-2-162-1; Watkinson 24-3-96-0; Simmons 32-4-176-7; Folley 14-0-65-2; Hayes 4-0-25-0.

Second Innings

G A Gooch not out	8
P J Prichard not out	6
Total (no wkt)	14

BOWLING: Maynard 2-0-8-0; Fowler 1.1-0-6-0.

Umpires: J W Holder and B Leadbeater.

Fun and games at an end of term party

By Marcus Williams

HOVE: Yorkshire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 146 runs ahead of Sussex.

Two declarations her yesterday offer the promise of a positive finish to the final match of the season. Pride is at stake for Yorkshire, who are in the middle of the table, but victory is essential for Sussex if they are to end in the money for third or fourth place.

Yesterday's play bore an end-of-season air. Le Roux took the field waring a grotesque mask and later there was light-hearted clowning among Yorkshire players, particularly over a blow on the shin suffered by the unfortunate Sharp. The consequent appearances of Yorkshire's substitute, Swallow, were a reminder that the summer is all but made.

Of course there was serious cricket, too, after Yorkshire had batted on for seven balls at the start to bag a third batting point. The feature of the Sussex innings was a second wicket partnership of 142 full of good strokes, between Mendis and Parker. Mendis, after a sticky beginning, relished some short pitched bowling to hit eleven fours in his seventy-eight and Parker prolonged his purple patch

When Yorkshire batted again with a lead of 48, Jones generated a fine speed from the sea end and deservedly gained the wicket of Moxon. He also beat Boycott more than once for pace, but the great man survived to reach his second half-century of the match in 151 minutes and passed yet another milestone in his career: when on 27 he became the fifth player to score 30,000 runs for the county. Knowledgeable Yorkshiremen in the crowd burst into applause, which left Boycott himself bemused.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott c Reeve b Barclay	77
M D Moxon c Smith b Reeve	84
K Sharp c A P Wells b Barclay	47
J D Love b Barclay	14
P E Robinson c Green b le Roux	5
*D L Bairstow not out	4
P Carrick not out	1
Extras (b 5, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 6)	18
Total (5 wkts dec, 82.2 overs)	250

A Sidebottom, G B Stevenson, S Oldham and P W Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-149, 2-223, 3-240, 4-245, 5-245.

BOWLING: le Roux 12-4-35-1; Jones 10-0-31-0; C M Wells 15-5-46-0; Greig 20-4-56-0; Reeve 15-2-46-1; Barclay 10.2-2-18-3.

Second Innings

G Boycott not out	50
M D Moxon b Jones	12
J D Love c Barclay b le Roux	16
P E Robinson not out	16
Extras (b 2, n-b 2)	4
Total (2 wkts)	98

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26, 2-70.

SUSSEX: First Innings:

G D Mendis b Oldham	78
A M Green c Moxon b Sidebottom	0
P W G Parker l-b-w b Oldham	65
A P Wells c Moxon b Jarvis	13
C M Wells not out	25
I A Greig not out	12
Extras (b 2, l-b 2, w 2, n-b 3)	9
Total (4wkts dec, 81.3 overs)	202

*J R T Barclay, D A Reeves, †D J Smith, G S le Roux and A M Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-150, 3-151, 4-179.

BOWLING: Sidebottom 11-3-28-1; Stevenson 10-2-33-0; Oldham 18-5-51-2; Jarvis 12.3-4-48-1; Carrick 2-1-4-0; Moxon 8-1-28-0.

Bonus points: Sussex 4, Yorkshire 4.

Umpires: D G L Evans and J Birkenshaw.







Three men who could carry their bat for England to India and Australia this winter: Williams, Cowdrey and Benson

Bailey may be the dark horse as the selectors look to the colts

The four England selectors, Peter May, Alec Bedser, Philip Sharpe and Alan Smith, together with Charles Palmer as chaiman of the Cricket Council, Tony Brtown, the manager, and David Gower, the captain, will meet at Lord's this evening to choose the team to tour India and Australia this winter. They will sleep on it tonight and it will be announced tomorrow morning. In the ordinary way, the chairman of the Cricket Committee of the Test and County Cricket Board, Doug Insole, would also be present, with voting powers: being abroad, he will be spoken for by Mr Palmer.

Of primary importance is the visit to India, lasting for 14 weeks (October 31 to February 8) and involving five Test matches and five one-day internationals. The onward leg to Australia is more of a celebration. To mark the 150th anniversary of its foundation, the state of Victoria is staging a limited-overs competition, to be contested by the seven Test-playing countries. It would nice to win it but it will be as much a social as a cricketing occasion.

If, when February comes, there are not enough fit players to make a balanced side in Australia, Ian Botham may be asked to interrupt his sabbatical and fly to Melbourne. But to start with, here is a side for India, where, since the war, England have won only one of their six Test series.

I very much hope that Gatting will go as Gower's vice-captain. He has a flair for the game and the personality to give Gower the nudge and support he needs. In answer to those who say that Gatting has already had more than enough chances, I would point to Bobby Simpson's Test record. Not until his fifty-second innings for Australia (thes same number as Gatting has played for England) did Simpson make a Test hundred, by when he was 28, a year older than Gatting is now; but Simpson went on to great things, as I believe Gatting will. If you doubt that about Gatting, ask the next first-class cricketer you meet.

Lamb, Fowler, Benson and Robinson would be my other batting specialists. After being relatively successful against West Indies this summer, Fowler deserves the chance to show what he can do in India. Since returning to the Kent side after a knee injury, Benson has confirmed the promise he showed last year. In his last 22 championship innings he has made five hundreds and eight other scores of over 50.

As one of four English batsmen to have scored more than 2,000 first-class runs this season (the others are Gooch and Amiss, who are banned, and Gatting), Robinson has the figures to support his claims. He looks to have a touch more class than Broad, and he and Benson would provide the solidity to go with Fowler's flamboyance.

The choice of Tavaré on his form of the *last 18 months would be hard to justify.* Randall's record in India and Pakistan is anything but encouraging. In 16 Test innings there he has averaged 18.3, with two scores of over 50 and 13 of under 25. *Barnett would be a better substitute for* Fowler, being adventurous, than for Benson or Robinson; unfortunately he has let his leg-break bowling go, otherwise the case for taking him would be stronger. Parker, Butcher, Moxon and Fairbrother are others to be thought about.

Six batsmen should be enough, especially with three all-rounders and two wicketkeepers who will be in need of batting practice. Ellison goes as one all-rounder and I should be inclined to take Cowdrey rather than Pringle as another, on the ground that Pringle, like Tavaré (and Marks, for that matter), has been associated with too many losing England sides. There is character and determination in Cowdrey's cricket.

As the wicketkeeper in possession, Downton is an automatic choice Bairstow is such a spirited cricketer that I would take him as well. He could be pressing, in no time at all, for the Test place, which would make for healthy competition. With the risk of illness being what it is in India, it would probably be unwise to leave the second wicketkeeping job to Fowler, as happened last winter. Then, anyway, Taylor was the No 1.

Of the younger wicketkeepers, French and Russell must both have a chance; but it can be a long and disenchanting tour for an apprentice. A possibility, if an unlikely one, *is for Taylor to go again now as* assistant manager and stand-in wicketkeeper.

Next, the bowlers – three fast (or brisk medium) and three slow. Allott and Foster will go, as should Cowans in the absence of a convincing alternative. Although Willis had no understanding of how to handle him, Cowans did play a major part in England's only victory, other than the one against Sri Lanka in Colombo, in their last 22 overseas Tests. That was at Melbourne at the end of 1982, when Cowans's eight victims in the match included Greg Chappell (twice), Wessels, Dyson, Hookes and Marsh. Thomas, of Surrey, is the outsider here, simply because as a left-arm bowler he would provide some degree of variety.

Whoever the spinners are, *they will* need to work their fingers to the bone. Pocock has been to India before and bowled well there; he keeps fit and is less wayward than he used to be. So he is one. Of the left-armers, the most effective in the absence of Underwood could be John Steele, of Glamorgan. He has had a good season and with his low arm and nagging accuracy he could bowl as cannily as Nadkarni did some years ago for India. But that is a somewhat negative idea.

Of the others, Cook and Edmonds are the best. Being the less predictable of the two, Edmonds could be the more effective. I am inclined to think that as a Test *bowler Cook is underrated and Edmonds* is overrated. But on the first-class circuit they are in no doubt that Edmonds is much the better bowler. He should go, so long as Gower is prepared to have a crack at humouring him.

Finally, the second spinner. Marks, Hemmings, Patel Acfield, Simmons and Richard Williams, of Northamptonshire, are all worth thinking about. I have a soft spot for Williams. He spins the ball and he can bat, and he fights like a terrier. Marks is ending the season in a blaze of succcess: he averages over 500 with bat and has had several good bags of wickets. Patel, though the best batsman among them, may not be a good enough bowler. Simmons might take the Indians by surprise but he would be a liability in the field. Because he is something new, *I shall go for Williams.*

The dark horse could be Bailey, of Northamptonshire, who has impressed the selectors as a batsman of exceptional promise. With accuracy so essential in India, *there would be a place for a* medium-paced bowler of the Hendrick, Shackleton, Cartwright type - but there is not one.

Whenever a place is in doubt fielding should be the decident factor and here Cowdrey has an outstanding advantage. Many a potentially ordinary side have been transformed by their fielding. In 1952-53, for example, the South Africans left for Australia "amid groans of despair." Those who watched them win two Test matches "marvelled at their fielding." "Two reasons contributed above all towards South Africa's success", *Wisden* wrote. "One the standard of their fielding, which truly deserved the description of brilliant, the other a fighting determination and team spirit which was the admiration of all".

The selectors have a difficult job. They must choose for the present while considering the future. Youth has to be served, yet experience is not to be spurned. A manager, Tony Brown, has already been appointed who has never been on a major tour. My side would be: Gower (captain), Gatting (vice captain), Allott, Bairstow, Benson, Cowans, Cowdrey, Downton, Edmonds, Ellison, Foster, Fowler, Lamb, Pocock, Robinson and Richard Williams. I have an idea that the selectors will want to fit Barnett, French, Thomas, Marks and *Bailey into theirs.*

John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

No hiding place as title beckons Nottinghamshire

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent

TAUNTON: Somerset, with all second-innings wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 84 runs.

If Nottinghamshire beat Somerset today they will win the county championship, sponsored by Britannic Assurance; if not, Essex will. The chances favour Essex, though at some stage this afternoon, weather permitting, Nottinghamshire may well have the prize in their sights.

Botham, captaining Somerset, is unlikely to bother too much about *Essex as he tries to steer Somerset to* victory. Yesterday he kept the game open by giving two of his young bowlers, Palmer and Booth, a nice lot of work. Nottinghamshire, for their part, duly achieved the five bonus points which they needed to oblige Essex to win at Old Trafford, and when the news came from there of Essex's progress, Nottinghamshire's cricket, except for Broad's, assumed the necessary urgency. The pitch is slow but the ball is turning.

Nottinghamshire are challenging for the championship despite having missed more than their share of chances over the course of the season. They put an important one down on Saturday, and before Lloyds was out yesterday morning he could have been caught at the wicket off Hadlee and should have been stumped off Hemmings. French, in fact, had a morning of mixed fortunes. When eventually he did catch Lloyds, he equalled two Nottinghamshire records – for the most catches in an innings (six) and the most dismissals in a season (85).

I am not sure about the theory that the current standard of English wicketkeeping is unusually high. There are some good "goalkeepers" about certainly, but the art is in standing up to the wicket and now that Taylor is giving up there are not so many left who excel at that. Of Geoff Millman's 85 victims from 32 matches in 1961 only six were stumped, an indication that the game, even then, was falling into the hands of the faster bowlers. Of French's 85 (from 24 matches) nine have been stumped.

Wyatt was out in the first over of the day, caught low down at second slip off Hadlee, who then gave Ken Palmer's son, Gary, a difficult half hour. The young man, less stocky than his father, looked a good striker of the ball. I thought he tried, later on, to bowl too fast, but Rice's was a notable scalp for him. Lloyds has become restive through not getting a regular first-team place with Somerset. He has his eye on Gloucestershire and should do them well.

Nottinghamshire had 40 minutes batting before lunch, in which they lost Robinson, leg before in the fourth over. In the 41 overs of the afternoon they added 137, Broad pottering along at one end while Randall and more briefly, Rice, attacked at the other. Randall looked in prime form, once he had been dropped at slip off Botham, who was using a short run.

Randall was racing along when he was out. It cannot be easy running with him, he stops and starts and dashes and darts so much. He now hit Palmer to mid-off and ran. Broad, his partner, never moved, and Randall, having gone most of the way, made no effort to get back. There had been a single there, but only with the right responses.

Johnson and Hadlee were out to spin, just before and after tea; Johnson is nothing like the same player of slow bowling as he is of the faster stuff. Booth threw one up and got him stumped.

SOMERSET: First Innings

P M Roebuck c French b Hadlee	44
N A Felton c French b Hadlee	0
N F M Popplewell c French b Hadlee	19
M D Crowe c French b Cooper	57
J W Lloyds c French b Hemmings	84
*I T Botham c French b Cooper	0
V J Marks c Hadlee b Cooper	22
J G Wyatt c Randall b Hadlee	5
G V Palmer b Cooper	19
†T Gard b Hemmings	0
S C Booth not out	0
Extras (b4, l-b8 w1, n-b3)	14
Total (94.5)	274

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-36, 3-104, 4-162, 5-188, 6-210, 7-222, 8-262, 9-270, 10-274

BOWLING: Hadlee 23-8-59-4; Pick 15-3-46-0; Rice 10-1-29-0; Cooper 22.5-9-57-4; Hemmings 20-5-63-2; Bore 4-1-8-0.

Second Innings

P M Roebuck not out	17
N A Felton not out	11
Extras (b 4)	4
Total (no wkt)	32

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad not out	88
R T Robinson l-b-w b Crowe	4
D W Randall run out	64
*C E B Rice l-b-w b Palmer	17
P Johnson st Gard b Booth	18
R J Hadlee c Roebuck b Marks	10
†B N French c Lloyds b Marks	10
E E Hemmings c and b Booth	5
Extras (l-b-w 7, w 1)	8
Total (7 wkts dec, 85.3 overs)	222

R A Pick, K E Cooper and M K Bore did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-117, 3-147, 4-182, 5-193, 6-215, 7-222.

BOWLING: Botham 10-2-42-0; Crowe 12-1-34-1; Marks 22-4-64-2; Palmer 10-3-39-1; Booth 10.3-1-30-2; Lloyds 1-0-5-0.

Bonus points: Somerset 6, Nottinghamshire 6

Umpires: C Cook and D R Shepherd.

Frank Lowson

Frank Lowson, Len Hutton's regular opening partner with Yorkshire in the fifties, has died at his Bradford home, at the age of 59. During a Yorkshire career which extended from 1949 to 1958, he scored 13,897 runs, average 37.25, and scored 30 centuries.

Walsh makes light of gathering storm

By Peter Marson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire, with four second innings wickets in hand, lead Middlesex by 156 runs.

Gloucestershire were much indebted to Courtney Walsh, whose six for 70 was his best performance, and later to Athey, who stood firm to shore up his side as Middlesex, driving for victory, brought down the first six batsmen for 115 runs.

It was cloudy and cool at the day's start when Slack, 18, and Butcher, one, walked out with Middlesex 34 for two, still 140 runs behind.

John Shepherd, Gloucestershire's player-coach, was also acting captain, Graveney having suffered an ankle injury in Sunday's triumph here and being confined to the pavilion. That will have been all the more tiresome, because this is a difficult time for Graveney and for Gloucestershire, who lie at the foot of the championship table, a position which some members find *unacceptable. A posse of 50 have* signed a petition demanding a special meeting, at which they would hope to oust the cricket committee.

It was as well, then, that with news of a small revolt circulating outside the boundaries, all was merry and bright on the field of play, where Shepherd and Walsh combined to round up Slack, Butcher, Radley and Emburey for 110 runs.

Shepherd's inspiration had been the root cause and with Walsh offering him maximum support these two made an effective combination in the first period after lunch, when the remaining four wickets fell for 47 runs in 13 overs.

While Middlesex reflected on their lack of success – only a single bonus point and a meagre 17 runs' lead to their credit – Shepherd, Walsh and the rest had good reason to indulge in a little self-congratulation.

It was now the batsmen's turn, and while Romaines was an early casualty, Butcher making a splendid catch at second slip in the fourth over, *Stovold and* Athey settled to put on 57 runs for the second wicket, before Stovold played on

Yet Stovold's passing led Gloucestershire into a decidedly worrying period, for Bainbridge fell to a catch behind down the leg side in the same over from Hughes, and shortly after Emburey ended a promising innings by Roebuck and prised out Shepherd for nought.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 174 (N G Cowans 5 for 63, W W Daniel 4 for 53)

Second Innings

A W Stovold b Hughes	28
P W Romaines c Butcher b Daniel	14
C W J Athey not out	78
P Bainbridge c Downton b Hughes	0
E J Cunningham c and b Hughes	4
P G P Roebuck l-b-w b Emburey	20
J N Shepherd c Radley b Emburey	0
†R C Russell not out	16
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 7)	14
Total (6 wkts)	173

*D A Graveney, D V Lawrence and C Walsh to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-73, 3-73, 4-83, 5-109, 6-115.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow run out	9
W N Slack l-b-w b Shepherd	36
*M W Gatting b Walsh	1
R O Butcher c Russell b Shepherd	61
C T Radley b Walsh	19
†P R Downton not out	18
J E Emburey b Walsh	9
P H Edmonds l-b-w b Walsh	15
S P Hughes b Walsh	0
N G Cowans b Shepherd	10
W W Daniel c Russell b Walsh	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, w 5, n-b 5)	13
Total (63.4 overs)	191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-30, 3-64, 4-135, 5-135, 6-144, 7-165, 8-165, 9-190, 10-191

BOWLING: Lawrence 13-6-40-0; Walsh 26.4-6-70-6; Shepherd 23-5-67-3; Cunningham 1-0-1-.

Bonus points: Gloucestershire 5, Middlesex 5

Umpires: R A White and P B Wright.



Walsh: best figures

TODAY'S FIXTURES

County Championship (11.0)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Hampshire
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Middlesex
CANTERBURY: Kent v Glamorgan
TAUNTON: Somerset v Nottinghamshire
THE OVAL: Surrey v Worcestershire
HOVE: Sussex v Yorkshire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Leicestershire

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Derbyshire v Hants

AT DERBY

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings: 353 for 4 dec (D R Turner 124, C L Smith 121, N G Cowley 58 not out; Bowling: Mortensen 21-7-52-2; Roberts 19-5-80-0; Miller 26-7-77-0; Moir 19-3-68-0; Hill 3-1-18-0; Fowler 9-1-53-2.

Second Innings

*M C J Nicholas st Taylor b Miller	36
C L Smith c Hill b Moir	7
D R Turner not out	19
T E Jesty not out	13
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 1)	6
Total (2 wkts)	81

N G Cowley, R A Smith, J J E Hardy, †R J Parks, R J Maru, C A Connor and S J Andrew to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-35, 2-47.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

A Hill c and b Jesty	38
J G Wright b Andrew	61
J E Morris c Parks b Jesty	2
*K J Barnett not out	107
W P Fowler not out	101
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, n-b 4)	13
Total (3 wkts dec, 82 overs)	322

J H Hampshire, B Roberts, G Miller, D G Moir, †R W Taylor and O H Mortensen did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-74, 2-76, 3-123.

BOWLING: Connor 10-0-47-0; Andrew 14-6-51-1; Jesty 12-2-55-2; Cowley 25-6-79-0; Maru 20-3-67-0; C L Smith 1-0-10-0.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 5, Hampshire 5.

Umpires: H D Bird and J H Harris.

Surrey v Worces

THE OVAL

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 329 for 3 dec (T S Curtis 105, D M Smith 100 not out. Bowling: Clarke 17-5-45-0; Feltham 10-1-57-0; Monkhouse 26-4-82-2; Pocock 20-2-69-1; Needham 19-3-70-0; Lynch 1-0-7-0).

Second Innings

M J Weston c Howarth b Needham	40
†D J Humphries c Monkhouse b Feltham	4
D M Smith not out	52
A P Pridgeon not out	0
Extras (b 7, l-b 4)	11
Total (2 wkts)	107

D N Patel, *P A Neale, D B d'Oliveira, P J Newport, J D Inchmore and G Hick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-107.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher c Smith b Newport	15
G S Clinton c Hick b Pridgeon	8
A Needham l-b-w b Newport	4
A J Stewart c Neale b Patel	40
M A Lynch l-b-w b Patel	41
*G P Howarth c Smith b Patel	19
†C J Richards not out	100
G Monkhouse l-b-w b Pridgeon	20
M A Feltham not out	39
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 7)	18
Total (7 wkts dec, 74 overs)	307

S T Clarke and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-30, 2-30, 3-34, 4-103, 5-124, 6-160, 7-219.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 17-1-73-2; Newport 20-4-64-2; Patel 22-5-79-3; Weston 4-0-15-0; D'Oliveria 5-1-31-0; Hick 6-0-27-0.

Bonus points: Surrey 5, Worcestershire 7.

Umpires: R Julien and B J Meyer.

Kent v Glamorgan

AT CANTERBURY

KENT: First Innings 185 (R C Ontong 6 for 52)

Second Innings

M R Benson b Thomas	59
L Potter not out	41
D G Aslett not out	34
Extras (n-b 2)	2
Total (1 wkt)	136

C S Cowdrey, C J Tavare, R M Ellison, G W Johnson, †S N V Waterton, D L Underwood, T M Alderman and K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-76.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins c Alderman b Johnson	13
H Morris c Alderman b Ellison	50
G C Holmes c Aslett b Johnson	34
Younis Ahmed b Alderman	44
A L Jones b Underwood	11
J Derrick b Alderman	53
*R C Ontong l-b-w b Alderman	6
J F Steele not out	60
J G Thomas c Potter b Jarvis	11
†T Davies l-b-w b Ellison	6
W W Davies c Waterton b Ellison	0
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 1)	8
Total	296

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-35, 2-63, 3-121, 4-149, 5-157, 6-167, 7-254, 8-269, 9-295, 10-296.

Score at 100 overs: 255 for 7.

BOWLING: Jarvis 13-2-42-1; Alderman 28-4-89-3; Johnson 30-9-70-2; Underwood 32-14-57(1; Ellison 15-10-30-3

Bonus points: Kent 4 Glamorgan 7.

Umpires: K E Palmer and R Palmer.

Warwicks v Leics

AT EDGBASTON

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 133 (P B Clift 8 for 26.)

Second Innings

R I H B Dyer l-b-w b Agnew	18
G J Lord b Carmichael	17
A I Kallicharran c Agnew b Carmichael	0
D L Amiss l-b-w b Agnew	123
†G W Humpage c Whitticase b Clift	40
P A Smith b Agnew	18
Asif Din c Whitticase b Carmichael	24
A M Ferreira c Parsons b Carmichael	27
G C Small not out	13
S Wall c Parsons b Carmichael	5
*N Gifford b Clift	4
Extras (l-b 8, w 3, n-b 4)	15
Total	303

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26, 2-26, 3-49, 4-157, 5-216, 6-228, 7-277, 8-284, 9-290, 10-303.

BOWLING: Carmichael 19-3-84-5; Clift 25.1-6-63-2; Agnew 13-1-64-3; Parsons 13-0-65-0; Willey 7-2-22-0

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 174 (D I Gower 61, A M Ferreira 6 for 70)

Second Innings

G J Parsons not out	4
I P Butcher not out	1
Extras (w 2)	2
Total (0 wkts)	7

J C Balderstone, P Willey, T J Boon, *D I Gower, J J Whitaker, P B Clift, †P Whitticase, J P Agnew and I Carmichael to bat.

Bonus points: Warwickshire 4, Leicestershire 5.

Umpires: W E Alley and M J Kitchen

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 7, Oakland A's 5; Detroit Tigers 7, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Baltimore Orioles 4, Milwaukee Brewers 0; Boston Red Sox 10, New York Yankees 1; Texas Rangers 9, Minnesota Twins 3; Kansas City Royals 6, Seattle Mariners 5; Chicago White Sox 8, California Angels 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE:

East Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Tigers	92	51	.643	-
Toronto Blue Jays	80	62	.563	11½
Baltimore Orioles	77	64	.546	14
New York Yankees	76	65	.539	15
Boston Red Sox	75	67	.528	16½
Cleveland Indians	64	80	.444	28½
Milwaukee Brewers	58	84	.408	33½

West Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City Royals	73	69	.514	-
Minnesota Twins	72	70	.507	1
California Angels	71	70	.504	1½
Chicago White Sox	66	76	.465	7
Oakland Athletics	66	78	.458	8
Seattle Mariners	63	80	.441	10½
Texas Rangers	62	79	.440	10½

NATIONAL LEAGUE:

East Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago Cubs	85	57	.601	-
New York Mets	80	63	.559	6
St Louis Cardinals	74	67	.525	11
Philadelphia Phillies	74	68	.521	11½
Montreal Expos	70	72	.493	15½
Pittsburgh Pirates	62	81	.434	124

West Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego Padres	81	62	.566	-
Houston Astros	72	71	.503	9
Atlanta Braves	69	74	.483	12
Los Angeles Dodgers	67	77	.465	14½
Cincinnati Reds	61	83	.424	20½
San Francisco Giants	61	82	.420	20½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Cardinals 2, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; New York Mets 5, Chicago Cubs 1; Philadelphia Phillies 6, Montreal Expos 5; San Diego Padres 8, Houston Astros 4; Cincinnati Reds 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; San Francisco Giants 6, Atlanta Braves 4.

BASKETBALL

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group A (Linköping, Sweden): Czechoslovakia 92, Norway 82; Sweden 71, Romania 68; Belgium 69, Turkey 67. Group B (Helsinki): Poland 79, Bulgaria 66; Finland 78, Greece 73; Hungary 70, England 66.

GOLF

SUTTON, Massachusetts: PGA tournament: Leading final scores: (US unless stated: 270: G Archer 69, 66, 70, 65. 271: J Sindelar 71, 64, 69, 72; F Conner 72, 68, 71, 65. 278: J Pate 71, 72, 67, 68. 279: T Valentine 72, 67, 67, 73; J Thorpe 69, 71, 70, 69; C Strange 68, 69, 74, 69. 280: C Peete 66, 71, 68, 75; J Mahaffey 70, 69, 68, 73; L Graham 69, 69, 71, 71; T Simpson 72, 67, 70, 71; T Jenkins 70, 72, 67, 71. Other score: 282: K Brown (GB).

PORTLAND, Oregon: LPGA tournament: Leading final scores (US unless stated): 212: A Alcott 69, 73, 70. 215: K Baker 68, 75, 72. 216: J Blalock 75, 72, 69; A Okamoto (Japan) 74, 72, 70; J Anderson 71, 74, 71; D Strebig 69, 76, 71, B Daniel 71, 72, 73. 217: A Reinhardt 73, 73, 71; M Spencer-Devlin 72, 73, 72; K Young 72, 72, 73; D Caponi 71, 71, 75; M Figueras-Dotti (Sp) 70, 72, 75. Other result: 223: C Panton (GB)

PGA Tour: Leading money winners: US unless stated: 1, T Watson $438,785; 2, T Kite $349,744; 3, F Couples $321,201; 4, M O'Meara $315,239; 5, G Norman (Aus) $310,230; 6, A Bean $305,475; 7, B Lietzke $302,404; 8, P Jacobsen $295,025; 9, L Trevino $282,907; 10, G Morgan $281,948.

CYCLING

MOSCOW: 50km motorcycle-paced: A Romanov (USSR) 34min 7.434sec (world record).

FLORENCE: Pasa Della Futa individual time trial (14km): Leading placings (all It): 1, F Moser 28min 11sec; 2, G Baronchelli at 18 sec; 3, C Corti at 40.

FOURMIES, Northern France: Grand Prix de Fourmies: (225km): Leading placings: 1, F van den Haute (Bel) 5hr 33min 31sec; 2, P Bazzo (Fr) same time; 3, L Fignon (Fr) at 1:25; 4, E de Wilde (Bel) at 1:41; 5, L van Vliet (Neth) same time. 15, S Roche (Ire) at 2:01.

MANRESA, Spain: Tour of Catalonia, Fourth stage: First section: 1, S Kelly (Ire) 2hr 55min 38sec; 2, P Cabestany (Sp); 3, J Recio (Sp); 4, J Navarro (Sp), same time. Second section: 1, Kelly 2:25.28; 2, J Laguia (Sp); 3, V Belda (Sp); 4, P Munoz (Sp) same time. Overall: 1, Kelly 19:06.09; 2, A Arroyo (Sp) 19:06.21; 3, J Gorospe (Sp) 19:06.34; 4, Laguia 19:06.37.

FOIX: Tour de l'Avenir, Sixth stage (143km), leading placings: 1, B van Brabant (Bel, Tornisteiner) 3hr 40min 21sec (with bonus, 3:40:06); 2, I Gaston (Sp, Reynolds) 3:40:21 (with bonus, 3:40:11); 3, E van Lancker (Bel, Fangio) 3:40:21 (with bonus, 3:40:16); 4, J van Wijk (Neth) 3:40:21; 5, O Yarochenko (USSR) 3:40:21; 6, J Skoda (Cz) 3:40:21; 7, M Jurko (Cz) 3:40:21. Leading overall standings: 1, C Hernandez (Sp, Reynolds) 22:08:08; 2, I Gaston (Sp, Reynolds) at 04sec; 3, O Yarochenko (USSR) at 05.

MOTOR CYCLING

GOTHENBURG: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Final event: 1, Michaut (Fr) 130 penalty points; 2, E Lejeune (Bel) 132; 3, Couturier (Fr) 149; 4, B Schreiber (US) 150; 5, S Saunders (GB) 151. Final Standings: 1, Lejeune 217 pts; 2, Michaut 209; 3, Schreiber 151; 4, P Berlutier (Fr) 127; 5, J Lampkin (GB) 107.

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE: Toronto 1, Tampa Bay 0.

KITWE: African club champions' cup, quarter final, first leg: Nkana Red Devils (Zambia) 1, Zamalek (Egypt) 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 0, Southampton 2.

REAL TENNIS

QUEEN'S CLUB: British junior championships: Under 18's final: R Elmitt (Stowe) bt I Snell (Canford) 6-3. Under 16's final: P Patterson (Canford) bt A Thompson (Canford) 6-3. Under 14's final: A Newson (Hayling Island) bt M Blackey (Hayling Island) 6-0. Under 12's final: I Ronaldson (Papplewick) bt M Hitney (Hayling Island) 6-2.

EQUESTRIANISM

CALGARY: International show-jumping meeting: 1, Jessica 5 (H Robbiani, Switz) Clear, 1 min 54.71 sec; 2, Livius (A Kursinski, US) ¼ fault, 1:51.94; 3, Farmer (F Sloothaak, WG) 4 faults, 1:43.15; 4, Deister (P Schockemöhle, WG) 4 faults, 1:44.30. Parcours de chasse: 1, Lugano (K Huck, WG) Clear, 67.28 sec; 2, Courtway (M Whitaker, GB) Clear, 70.13; 3, Lucky (P Luther, WG) 70.15.

CHAUDFONTAINE: International Horse Show: Prix Securitas: 1, Brando (D Broome, GB) and Sanyo Olympic Video (R Smith, GB) No faults, 84.11 sec; 2, Lissa (P Durant, Fr) and Eldorac (P Rozier, Fr) 0, 84.15; 3, Dorilla (R Helsen, Bel) and Carlsberg (E Wouters, Bel) 0, 84.77; 4, Everest Radius (N Skelton, GB) and Sea Pearl (M Pyrah, GB) 0, 85.07; 5, Everglen (G Glazzard, GB) and Hello La Val (J McVean, Aus) 0, 86.94. Grand Prix du Cala: 1, Penwood Fleetline (G Glazzard, GB) 0 faults, 35.1 sec; 2, Merano (U Mayer, WG) 0, 35.11; 3, Everest for Ever (L Edgar, GB) 4, 34.81.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE: New York Giants 28, Dallas Cowboys 7; Chicago Bears 27, Denver Broncos 0; St Louis Cardinals 37, Buffalo Bills 7; Detroit Lions 27, Atlanta Falcons 24; New Orleans Saints 17, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 13; Miami Dolphins 28, New England Patriots 7; Kansas City Chiefs 27, Cincinnati Bengals 22; Philadelphia Eagles 19, Minnesota Vikings 17; Los Angeles Raiders 28, Green Bay Packers 7; Los Angeles Rams 20, Cleveland Browns 17; Indianapolis Colts 35, Houston Oilers 21; Seattle Seahawks 31, San Diego Chargers 17.

RIFLE SHOOTING

BISLEY: City RC Open Championship: 1, J Bellringer 403; 2, D Goodall 398; 3, J Powell 395. Barker Tankard: (Queen's II): 1, C Higginbottom 150. Builder's Trophy: (300 yards): 1, Bellringer 75. Arkhill Trophy: (600 yards): 1, F Payne 74. Cornish Cup: (900 yards): 1, R Kingston 68. Freemantle Trophy: (1,000 yards): 1, Powell 42.

CROQUET

EASTBOURNE: All England area final (Compton Club): W H Jeffery (7, Reigate) bt R A Rodgers (7, Southwick) +7.

ROAD RUNNING

SANDWELL: Marathon: 1, F Costigan, 2hr 23min 57sec; 2, A Rushmer, 2:24:12; 3, G Summers, 2:29:05. Women: 1, S Lappage, 2:24:08.

ICE HOCKEY

CANADA CUP: Soviet Union 2, United States 1 (Edmonton).

IN BRIEF

Leicester can play on

Leicester Rugby Club have won an interim injunction in the High *Court allowing them to continue* using the city council-owned Welford Road recreation ground for training and second team matches. A month ago the council imposed a year's ban on the club because three of their palyers, Dusty Hare, Paul Dodge and Nick Youngs, went on England's tour of South Africa. A council official said they will defend the case at the full hearing later this month.

more Rugby Union page 28

YACHTING: strong winds caused the postponement of all racing in the European boardsailing championships sponsored by Captain Morgan rum, at Weymouth yesterday (John Nicholls writes). It is *hoped to sail them on another day* later in the week. It may also be necessary to resail Sunday's race for women which ended in 22 protests against the race committee after only two women were credited with finishing the race properly.

BASKETBALL: England may not have a club in the European Cup Winners' Cup this coming season as Leicester have withdrawn for financial reasons. Leicester qualified as runners-up because Sperrings Solent Stars, the team which beat them in the final, *will compete in* the European Champions Cup as they also won the league.

It may now be up the to the English Basketball Association to nominate another club but the issue could be complicated by the fact that the two beaten semi-finalists, Crystal Palace and Sunderland, were expected to compete in the Korac Cup.

Leicester cannot afford to compete in Europe because they have signed two new Americans Tom Brown and Gene Waldron in addition to Clyde Vaughan, the *outstanding British player* previously based in America.

CYCLING: Eric Dall'Armellina, the 24-year-old French professional cyclist, is still in a coma in Limoges, 12 days after being involved in a car crash near here as he drove home

SNOOKER: The preliminary round of the world's richest snooker tournament, the Rothmans Grand Prix, which offers a prize of £45,000 to the winner, began yesterday (Sydney Friskin writes) Matches are being held in London, Stockport and Chesterfield to reduce the original field of 98 players to 64. The 64 survivors will play at Redwood Lodge, Bristol between October 8 and 16 from there 16 will *go into the final round at the* Hexagon Theatre, Reading from October 20-28.

SHOW JUMPING: The amateur rider, Steven Whitaker, brother of Britain's olympic silver medal winners, John and Michael Whitaker, was yesterday paired with top professional David Broome for the final of the Taylor Woodrow Homes pro-am event at the Horse of the Year show at Wembley next month. A total of 14 amateurs, winners of qualifying events this summer, have been paired with professionals for the event, which takes place on October 6.

FOOTBALL

Robson's dream disrupted by another lost weekend

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The domestic authorities should yet again be deeply embarrassed by the conditions under which the national manager is forced to work. Should any further evidence be required, a brief comparison between the preparations of England and East Germany for the friendly international at Wembley tomorrow night should suffice.

Bernd Stanger, the East German manager, freed from the weekend worries that perpetually trouble Bobby Robson, was able to announce his side last Thursday. They flew in yesterday, after enjoying the luxury of concentrating merely on relatively trivial details during their extended period of practice.

However, Stanger has made one change in his attacking formation but it is not as if the replacement for Richter is short of experience. Streich will become the twelfth European and the nineteenth in the world to be awarded a century of caps.

Robson, already without four senior representatives, lost another three after Saturday's first division fixtures. They included Martin, one of his two experienced centre halfs, Chamberlain, his lone right winger, and Sterland, the reserve right back.

When his enlarged squad trained yesterday, others were either sore, ailing or tired. Butcher was carried off with a badly bruised ankle after tackling Lineker; Shilton was suffering from a slight cold; and Wilkins, having started his journey from Italy at 6 o'clock in the morning, was reduced to a spectator. Fortunately, all three should be fit and are expected to be chosen.

Robson's hopes of being spared such farcical build-ups during England's attempt to qualify for the World Cup are in the laps of the gods. Only if the winter is mild will the Football League agree to suspend the weekend programme before the tie in Romania – regarded by Robinson as the most crucial in the group.

His immediate problem is his line-up for tomorrow. He knew which side he would like to play last week, but he has already had to cross off Martin. At least with Wright, his likely choice, Fenwick, Watson and Roberts, he has enough cover in the central defensive positions.

Duxbury and Sansom are his current preferences at full back, and in the absence of a genuine left-sided midfield player – Hunt scarcely belongs in the international arena – this area should be embraced by Bryan Robson, Wilkins and Williams. With Barnes bringing width to the attack, the other two places up front will be between Woodcock, Francis and Mariner.



Down but not out: Butcher, injured in training, should be fit

McNaught seeks a move

Ken McNaught, the West Bromwich Albion central defender, was placed on the transfer list at his own request yesterday. The former Aston Villa player, signed for £150,000 a year ago, has been out of the team this season.

McNaught said: "At this stage of my career I can't afford to waste my time in the reserves or accept a role as a fringe player." He is being kept out by the partnership of Bennett and Robertson.

● Coventry City face disiplinary action by the Football Association as a result of the pitch invasion by supporters during the match against Leicester.

Meanwhile, Terry Gibson, who asked Coventry for a transfer three weeks ago, has decided to stay.

● Clive Allen of Tottenham Hotspur, who was sent off at Sunderland last week, has been given a one-match suspension.

● Sheffield Wednesday's defender, Mel Sterland, forced to pull out of the England squad to play East Germany with a foot injury, should be fit for Saturday's game at West Bromwich Albion.

● Pat Nevin, the chelsea winger, gets his first chance to show his artistry in a Scottish jersey in the under-21 team to play West Germany in Edinburgh tonight.

SQUAD: B Gunn (Aberdeen), S McKimmie (Aberdeen), T McKinlay (Dundee), R Aitken (Celtic), S Clarke (St Mirren), G Hogg (Manchester United), P Nevin (Chelsea), P Grant (Celtic), E Black (Aberdeen), B McClair (Celtic), B Rice (Hibernian).

● Francis Joseph, the Brentford striker, who was stretchered off on Saturday during the 2-0 defeat of Wigan, has a hair line fracture of his right shin. He will be in plaster for six weeks and out of action for three months.

● The FA Trophy draw was made yesterday.

FIRST QUALIFYING ROUND: Lancaster City v Goole; Leyland Motors v Tow Law; Workington v Crook; Burscough v Peterlee New Tn; Ferryhill Ath v Worksop; Shildon v Morecambe; Consett v Durham City; Netherfield or Bridlington Trinity v Gretna.

Billingham Syn v Penrith; Whitley Bay v Ashington; Mexborough v Southport; Evenwood Tn v South Bank; Macclesfield v Leek; Hyde Utd v Oswestry; Carnarvon Tn v Bootle; Winsford Utd V Radcliffe Boro.

Curzon Ashton v Glossop; Stalybridge Celtic v Formby; Colwyn Bay v Stafford Rgrs; Buxton v Horwich RMI; Willenhall v Congleton; Hednesford v Highgate Utd or Milton Keynes; Heanor v Shepshed C; Bedworth v Leicester Utd.

Sutton Coldfield v Redditch Utd; Ilkeston v Dudley; Stourbridge v Sutton Town; Tamworth v Lye; Alfreton v Gainsborough Trnty; Oldbury v Arnold; Moor Green v Alvechurch; Eastwood v Corby.

Hitchin v Hampton; Hillingdon v Tilbury; Boreham Wd v Maidenhead Utd; Wembley v Hornchurch; Kings Lynn v Clapton; Walthamstow Ave v Witney Town; Cambridge City v Oxford City; Aveley v Hertford.

Spalding Utd v Billericay; St Albans v Basildon; Harlow v Cheshunt; Andover v Epsom and E; Folkestone v Thanet; Canterbury v Waterlooville; Bromley v Fareham; Wokingham v Sheppey Utd.

Kingstonian v Staines; Farnborough v Sittingbourne; Addlestone and W v Crawley; Basingstoke v Leatherhead; Bognor v Ashford; Chatham v Tooting and M; Woking v Lewes; Walton and H v Met Police.

Forest Green v Poole; Shepton Mallet v Frome; Melksham v Clandown; Taunton v R S Southampton; Llanelli or Bideford v Bridgend; Barnstaple v Minehead; Weston-super-Mare v Salisbury; Cheltenham v Bye.

Matches to be played on October 20.

Spanish troubles come to a head

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Spanish league clubs inflamed the conflict between them and the professional players on strike by playing a full league programme with youth and amateur footballers, on Sunday.

You can scarcely blame the Spanish players for striking. Desperately in debt – to the tune of some £52m – the Spanish clubs owe their players an estimated £3m. Even mighty Real Madrid are £4.6m in debt. The only major signing they could afford last summer was the Argentine international forward, Valdano, from Zaragoza. Barcelona could afford only Steve Archibald, from Tottenham Hotspur.

Teams which cannot pay their players are automatically relegated. Rayo Vallecano, of Madrid, missed going down to the third division by a whisker when the city lent them £28,000. Atletico Madrid, recovering still from the profligate administration of Dr Cabeza, will not pay a peseta more to any player whose contract terminates. The club has abolished prematch training camps.

Several clubs have been allowed to stay in the first division only by promising to use their revenue from television to pay players, who have often agreed to accept as little as 50 per cent of their back pay, afraid they would otherwise get nothing. No wonder the clubs are trying to wring more money out of television, refusing to announce more than four weeks' fixtures in advance.

Leader worship is clearly dead as a doornail in the new, democratic, West Germany. Few team managers could have had a dustier welcome than Der Kaiser, Franz Beckenbauer, once star and captain of the international side. Tomorrow, he confronts his first game, an awkward one in Düsseldorf, at home to a much improved Argentina side, conquerors on their European tour of Switzerland and Belgium; four goals scored, not one conceded.

Scarcely had Beckenbauer sat down behind his desk than Bernd Schuster, of Barcelona, midfield hero but eternal dissident, was publicly mauling him. He liked him, he said, but felt Beckenbauer tried to avoid conflict. He would have preferred the assistant coach, Ribbeck.

Now Harald Schumacher, the villain of Seville, has lifted his dulcet voice in discord. Schumacher says: "Beckenbauer hasn't got a magic wand, and can't, with an abracadabra, make the West Germans play like Brazil at their best."

He criticizes the recall of Magath, the Hamburg strategist who would not play for Derwall (wrongly blamed for the West German failure in France, says Schumacher). In addition to Magath, Beckenbauer has called up another Hamburg man in the sweeper, Jacobs, whose solitary cap was won in 1980. Both are aged 31.

Argentina look rough but interesting. They disgraced themselves on the heights of Bogota, where they had three men sent off for brawling and kicking after Colombia had scored the only goal of the game, through Prince: their first victory ever against Argentina. Another player was expelled in Belgium.

The Argentines are managed by Carlos Bilardo, left half in the roughneck Estudiantes team which maltreated Manchester United in the 1968 world club championship.

Still, at least Bilardo has been forced by public demand to recall the elegant midfield player, Bochini, scorer 11 years ago in Rome of the only goal of the game for Indepentiente against Juventus: a one-match play-off for the world club title. Bochini could not win a place in the last two World Cups, but here he is again.

In Udine, a favourite ground for Trevor Francis, the England forward scored twice, sent Bobby Robson a reminder, and helped Sampdoria qualify for the next round of the Italian Cup with a 3-3 draw against Zico's team. But Ray Wilkins's AC Milan, held 0-0 in Trieste, are out of the competition.

Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of the *Sunday Times*

European results

AUSTRIAN: Austria Klagenfurt ... [illegible]

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS

Paul Newman

[illegible]

RACING: NEWMARKET GALLOPS POINT TO JARVIS COLT AT PONTEFRACT

Improving Dan Thatch should have edge over Star Video

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

The record-breaking colt Provideo is not running again in the Junior Stakes at Pontefract today after all, but even in his absence this six-furlong ride for two-year-olds still has all the makings of being the best race of the day because Star Video, Meadow Star, Dan Thatch, Castle Tweed and Bollin Knight have all stood their ground.

Having won six of his 11 races so far and been placed second in another four, Star Video can lay claim to being the toughest and most consistent two-year-old colt in training after Provideo. He is also arguably the form horse in today's field, having in Primo Dominie to threequarters of a length in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot in June.

On a line through Primo Dominie, Doulab and Overtrump, Star Video certainly has the beating of the Gimcrack Stakes fifth, Meadow Star. It must also be said that he appears to have the measure of Dan Thatch, on paper at any rate.

In the July Cup at Newmarket Dan Thatch finished just under two lengths behind Primo Dominie and he was getting 5lb from him as well that day. Usually I would not fly in the face of the form book but in this instance I am happy to go nap on Dan Thatch beacuse of the really good gallop that she did at Newmarket 10 days ago with his older stable companions, Petong and Forzando, as well as Harlow from Sir Mark Prescott's yard.

That was some trial tackle for a two-year-old to contend with. In the meantime Petong has won the Vernon's Sprint Trophy at Haydock Park, while Harlow has also run really well in Ireland.

The presence of Narborough in the field for the Grimethorpe Nursery is interesting because he finished fourth behind Meadow Star in his last visit to the course, having finished second at Salisbury before that. The handicapper does not appear to have been harsh on him, yet I still just prefer Yale, even though his weight has been increased by a 6lb penalty for winning his last race at Warwick.

That result showed all too clearly that Yale needs a mile to be seen at his best, which is not all that surprising considering that he is by Orchestra. His first three races of the season, were all over much shorter distances and as a result he could easily have crept into this handicap with too little weight.

Otherwise it should pay to follow Greville Starkey today at Folkestone, where Sarah's Venture (2.45) and Spinelle (4.15) both look capable of winning at their best. The Glass Glover-HGF Maiden Filly Stakes certainly ought to be a formality for Spinelle, who finished second in he Oaks Trial at Lingfield Park where she was beaten only a short head by Out of Shot, before finishing sixth in the Oaks itself.

My only reservation in her case is that one never really knows whether a horse who has run a race when suffering from a virus, has been affected for life until he or she has performed again. And this will be Spinelle's first race since the beginning of June when Guy Harwood's horses were under a cloud.

After fine performances at Catterick Bridge and Chester where he made virtually all the running most resolutely, Midnight Gun cannot be opposed in the ICI Plant Protection All-Aged Stakes. Mark Prescott appears to have found another ideal opportunity for Herradura, who has won six times in a row, to continue in that vein in the Windsor Hotel Amateur Riders' Stakes.

Course specialists

PONTEFRACT

TRAINERS: B. Hills, 13 winners from 38 runners, 34.2%; M. Stoute, 15 from 50, 30%; B. McMahon, 9 from 66, 13.6%.

JOCKEYS: S. Cauthen, 12 wins from 44 rides; W. Swinburn, 12 from 48, 25.0%; B. Raymond, 15 from 69, 21.7%.

FOLKESTONE

TRAINERS: G. Harwood, 39 from 101, 38.6%; P Walwyn, 14 from 47, 29.8%; J. Dunlop, 10 from 37.

JOCKEYS: G. Starkey, 32 from 114; Pat Eddery, 20 from 69; A. Bond, 9 from 85, 10.6%.

Piggott turns on old magic at Windsor

Lester Piggott provided the perfect answer to those who have been saying that he is not himself after his recent accident when he rode a 41-1 treble at Windsor yesterday. Two of Piggott's winners, Alleging and Tamino, were for Henry Cecil and the other, Record Gift, for Ben Hanbury.

Alleging was by far the most impressive of the trio, trouncing his market rival, Longboat, by six lengths. Willie Jardine, assistant to Cecil, said that Alleging had been on the sidelines for four months because he had some hard races in the spring. The intention now was to try to win a group race with him, Jardine added.

Record Gift, who won the nursery, has run his last race in this country. He will now be shipped to Hongkong.



Piggott: 41-1 treble

Maktoums spend freely

Arab buyers dominated the opening day of the Keeneland September yearling sales and bought the four most expensive lots. The highest-priced lot was a colt by What A Pleasure out of the Ribot mare, Chatter Box, winner of two group races in France and the dam of five winners. "Tote" Cherry-Downes, a Newmarket bloodstock agent, bid $350,000 (about £274,941) for this one on behalf of the Maktoum family's Darley Stud Management.

James Delahooke, representing Prince Khalid Abdullah, paid $265,000 (£208,169) for a colt by In Reality out of Duchess Of Malfi.

Barry Hills, the Lambourn trainer, also bidding for Darley Stud Management, went to $250,000 (£196,386) for a filly by Icecapade out of Solo Actress.

The day's sale produced a total of $8,501,000 (about £6,677,926) for 270 lots – an average of $31,485 (about £24,732).

PONTEFRACT

GOING: firm

Draw: low numbers best

2.30 JUNIOR STAKES (2-y-o: £2,533: 6f) (8 runners)

1	144	DAN THATCH (D) (E Holding) M Jarvis 9-6 .... B Raymond	1
3	3210	MEADOW STAR (C,D) (N Carter) S Norton 9-6 .... J Lowe	2
5	221221	STAR VIDEO (C,D) (W Best) M McCormack 9-6 .... R Cochrane	3
8	0212	CASTLE TWEED (C) (D James-Duff) A Stewart 9-3 .... NON-RUNNER	8
12	33	BOLLIN KNIGHT (N Westbrook) M H Easterby 8-11 .... M Birch	5
15	000	FARMER JOCK (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 8-11 .... R Street	7
19		MR STEADFAST (Steadfast Scaffold) J Leigh 8-11 .... D Nicholls	6
25	0	PRINCE JIM (Equiform Nutrition Ltd) K Stone 8-11 .... C Dwyer	4

1983: Fawzi 9-3 M Hills (7-4 fav) J Hindley 12 ran.

8-11 Star Video, 2 Meadow Star, 7-2 Dan Thatch, 10 Bollin Knight, 20 others.

FORM: DON THATCH (9-1) 2l 4th of 7 to Prince Georgetown (9-4) at Sandown (7f, £529, good to firm, July 25). MEADOW STAR (9-0) stayed on when about 5l 5th of 8 to Doulab (9-0) at York (6f, £28,188, good, Aug 23). STAR VIDEO (9-7) made all to beat Balqis (9-4) 5l at Ripon (6f, £1,954, good to firm, Aug 28, 10 ran).
Selection: STAR VIDEO

3.0 CASTLE SELLING STAKES (£735: 1m 2f) (11)

1	34-0104	FAIR MARINER (C,D) (W Bissill) P Rohan 4-8-0 .... R Fahey 7	9
4	00-0000	IT'S HEAVEN (G Dawes) Mrs M Nesbitt 4-8-5 .... A Crook	4
5	000/00	TOPSEY'S SECRET (Miss Y Maddison) W Haigh 4-8-5 .... T Ives	2
8	0-0000	LUSUS (G Rayner) D Chapman 3-8-0 .... –	8
11	040042	BELLEKINO (Mrs J Hughes) R Hollinshead 3-7-11 .... W Ryan 3	6
12	00-002	HARTBURN SARAH (Mrs W Upex) I Vickers 3-7-11 .... M Fry	3
13	0-00340	LACEFIELD (J Lees) D Arbuthnot 3-7-11 .... M Hills	11
14	00	LENTICULAR (G Reed) C Thornton 3-7-11 .... J Lowe	7
15	40-0000	MOON CHARTER (D Pugh) R Morris 3-7-11 .... K Darley	10
17	00-0000	PENITRAIT (Mrs P Crickmore) B Morgan 3-7-11 .... P Robinson	5
19	0-00030	WASHBURN FLYER (L Tomlin) J P Smith 3-7-11 .... A Mackay	1

1983: Harry Hastings 4-8-9 C Dwyer (7-1) J S Wilson 9 ran.

11-8 Hartburn Sarah, 7-2 Fair Mariner, 4 Bellekino, 11-2 Lacefield, 10 Lenticular, 14 Washburn Flyer, 16 others.

FORM: FAIR MARINER (9-0) 9 ½l 4th of 8 to Herradura (8-5) in Amat event at Chester (1m 2f, £1,287, good to firm, Aug 31). TOPSEY'S SECRET (9-4) 10th and LUSUS (8-12) 15th in 16 runner seller at Beverley won by Video Lad (8-9) (8f, £964, good to firm, Aug 29). BELLEKINO (8-8) 3l 2nd of 6 to Stockaign (8-11) in Chepstow Seller (1m, 2f, £584, hard, Aug 28). HARTBURN SARAH (9-7) 2l 2nd and BELLEKINO (9-7) over 17l further back 8th of 14 behind Bolders (9-2) in Catterick Seller (1m, 5f 180 yds £996, firm, July 28). LENTICULAR (8-1) 14th of 18 to Sharp Wit (8-10) at Ripon (1m, 2f, £2,264, good to firm, Aug 18).
Selection: FAIR MARINER.

3.30 GRIMETHORPE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,960: 1m) (14)

7	330002	MASTER FRANCIS (Mrs P Ramus) M Blanshard 9-7 .... S Cauthen	12
28	00240	JAY-ZEE BOY (BF) (J Zwim) N Callaghan 8-3 .... A Roper 7	1
29	431003	WANDERING WALTER (S Rea) B Morgan 8-2 .... M Fozzard 7	10
32	002	LOVE GROWS COLDER (Mrs C Calver) P Calver 7-10 .... S P Griffiths 5	13

1983: Star Spray 9-13 A Clark (4-6 fav) G Harwood 7 ran.

11-4 Yale, 4 Narborough, 9-2 Wood Duck, 6 Aristocrat Velvet, 8 Wandering Walter, Master Francis, 10 Love Grows Colder, 12 Maestro Principle, 16 others.

FORM: MASTER FRANCIS (9-0) head 2nd and SMOKEY GREY (9-0) over 9l further back 9th of 11 behind Star Formation (9-0) at Chester (7f, £1,740, good to firm, Aug 31). WOOD DUCK (8-11) finished well when just over 2l 3rd of 7 to False Lift (8-11) at Chepstow (7f, £768, hard, Aug 27). NARBOROUGH (9-0) kept on when 5½ 4th of 17 to Meadow Star (9-0) at Pontefract (6f, £2,481, good, Aug 8). YALE (8-8) had FEARLESS PAT (8-1) 6¾ back in 6th when making virtually all for Warwick win (8f, £1,276, good to firm Aug 27, 9 ran). ARISTOCRATIC VELVET, 8½ 8th (8-12) to Embroideress (8-7) last time, previously ½ 2nd of 5 (8-11) to Call of the Wild (8-4) over 5f here (£2,215, hard, July 24).
Selection ARISTOCRATIC VELVET.

Pontefract selections

By Mandarin

2.30 DAN THATCH (nap). 3.0 Hartburn Sarah. 3.30 Yale. 4.0 Zaytoon. 4.30 Kawkeb. 5.0 Hatching.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Dan Thatch. 3.30 Yale. 4.0 Without. 4.30 Kawkeb. 5.0 Tokaido.

4.0 ILKLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,472: 1m) (25)

2	b00-010	BOSSY BOOTS (BF) (V Rabin) M Jarvis 9-7 .... B Raymond	21
3	00-120	LADY OF THE LAND (D) (Mrs H Cotran) O Douieb 9-6 .... R Machado 5	12
4	20	SIGNORINA ODONE (B) (B Shaw) C Gray 9-6 .... O Gray	1
5	044040	KNIGHTS SECRET (D) (N Westbrook) M H Easterby 9-6 .... M Birch	19
6	123222	ZAYTOON (D) (Maktoum Al Maktoum) J Ciechanowski 9-6 .... C Rutter 7	13
8	303001	PENDORI (D,B) (Mrs M Cooke) N Callaghan 9-0 .... A Roper 7	22
10	440-00	PRINCE OBERON (T Kelso) W Haigh 8-12 .... N Connorton	7
11	4-00324	FILLE DE BOURBON (C Wright) D Laing 8-11 .... R Cochrane	23
13	020200	ARBITRAGE (B) (J Mahon) J Spearing 8-10 .... NON-RUNNER	11
14	130103	DONNYSNOOKERCENTRE (J Coxon) E Weymes 8-10 .... E Guest 5	10
15	404000	MUSIC WONDER (D) (M Brittain) D Plant 8-10 .... B Coogan	6
16	0-00320	COTTON PRINT (B) (W Armitage) J Etherington 8-10 .... M Wood	8
17	0-40200	BABA ANN (B) (Sheikh Mohammed) A Stewart 8-9 .... W R Swinburn	17
19	043010	BROCKTON (D) (Mrs J Lockwood) J P Smith 8-9 .... S Webster	15
25	0-00234	TAPIOLA (B) (BF) (Mrs F Browne) B Hills 8-5 .... S Cauthen	24
26	000001	WITHOUT (K Bethell) R Boss 8-8 (5 ex) .... T Williams 5	2
27	303000	LINPAC LEAF (D) (Lin Pac Containers Ltd) W Elsey 8-5 .... T Ives	25
29	040	SABHIA (Dana Stud Ltd) G Huffer 8-3 .... P Robinson	3
30	310000	HONOURABLE ADMIRAL (W Ponsonby) D Arbuthnot 8-3 .... M Hills	4
31	0000-00	MISS GOLDINGAY (Mrs P Wragg) M W Easterby 8-3 .... W Ryan 3	18
32	000-00	PRINGLE BAY (J Joyce Ltd) M W Easterby 8-2 .... K Hodgson	16
36	000210	JOANN'S LAD (B) (J Clayton) A Jarvis 8-1 .... –	9
39	000000	DICK KNIGHT (B) (Mrs J Bailey) A Bailey 8-0 .... –	5
42	00-0040	DOMINION BLUE (Maj J Green) J Spearing 7-13 .... A Clark	14
46	000020	NATINA-MAY (J Eardley) T Fairhurst 7-11 .... A Proud	20

1983: Marshalla 8-5 K Darley (7-1) J Wilson 14 ran.

9-2 Zaytoon, 5 Pandori, 6 Donnysnookercentre, 13-2 Lady Of The Land, 8 Tapiola, 10 Without, Fille De Bourbon, 12 Baba Ann, Knights Secret, 14 Honourable Admiral, 16 others.

FORM: ZAYTOON (10-10) 4l 2nd of 4 to Sundak (11-7) in Goodwood Amateurs' Event (8f, £3,778, good to firm, Aug 25). PENDORI (8-11) beat Zaynab (8-11) 3l in 11 runner Yarmouth Maiden (8f, £1120, good to firm, 11 ran). FILLE DE BOURBON (8-11) 5¼l last of 4 to Patrol (8-11) at Chepstow (8f, £866, hard, Aug 28). DONNYSNOOKERCENTRE (8-10) 3¾l 3rd of 19 to Taygetus (8-8) at Ripon (8f, £1,725, good to firm, Sept 1), with JOANN'S LAD (8-1) and DICK KNIGHT (8-3) both out of first nine. TAPIOLA (8-8) about 4½l 4th of 11 to Sindos (8-2) at Ripon (1m 2f, £2,012, good to firm, Aug 27). WITHOUT (8-7) beat Johnny Frenchman (8-7) a head in Bath Seller (8f, £974, firm, Sept 5, 10 ran).
Selection: PENDORI

4.30 BADSWORTH HUNT STAKES (£1,402: 2m 1f 24yd) (10)

1	00/5-00	MOUNTAINEER (C Booth) J Leigh 5-9-3 .... D Nicholls	6
3	00-4222	SNOWY RIVER (BF) (Duke of Northumberland) Mrs L Peacock 4-9-3 .... J Lowe	7
4	200	STONE JUG (G Rickman) Miss S Hall 4-9-3 .... M Birch	6
6	9421	KAWKEB (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 3-8-7 .... A Murray	9
11	800203	STERLING VIRTUE (E Stanford) B McMahon 3-8-7 .... T Ives	10
12	3-312	VIELLE FEMME (R Sangster) B Hills 3-8-7 .... S Cauthen	4
13	324240	AMALEE (M Salem) B Hanbury 3-8-4 .... M Hills	5
17	3422	MAGIC QUEEN (B) (BF) (B Combs II) G Harwood 3-8-4 .... A Clark	3
18	0-00303	PENTLAND BEAUTY (S Hill & Sons Ltd) R Hollinshead 3-8-4 .... W Ryan 3	2
19	00020	RAINBOW LADY (Lord Howard de Walden) E Weymes 3-8-4 .... –	1

1983: Night Eye 3-9-2 S Cauthen (13-8 fav) F Durr 9 ran.

9-4 Kawkeb, 5-2 Magic Queen, 7-2 Vielle Femme, 6 Snowy River, 10 Sterling Virtue, 16 others.

FORM: SNOWY RIVER 1½l 2nd of 4 to Picadilly Prince (8-1) here (1m 4f £1618 firm July 23). KAWKEB (8-4) beat Double Turn (8-7) 2½ at Yarmouth (1m 6f £1154 good to firm Aug 29 10 ran). STERLING VIRTUE (8-8) 13l 3rd of 10 to Muqadar (8-8) at Beverly (2m £1400 good to firm Aug 28). VIELLE FEMME (8-8) 1½l 2nd of 5 to Whispering Grass (8-4) at Hamilton (1m 4f £962 good to firm Sept 4). AMALLEE (8-4) 14th of 15 to Borushka (8-9) at York (1m 4f £7999 good Aug 23). MAGIC QUEEN (8-5) 3l 2nd of 5 to Riboburg (8-8) at Folkstone (1m 7f £547 good to firm Aug 14), with PENTLAND BEAUTY (8-8) 15l away 3rd.
Selection: KAWKEB.

5.0 WENTWORTH HANDICAP (£1,780: 6f) (18)

[illegible]

FOLKESTONE

GOING: Good to firm

Draw: 5, & 6f low numbers best

1.45 REED CORRUGATED CASES TWO YEAR OLD MAIDEN STAKES (£1,662: 5f) (20 runners)

1	000	AL'S NAP T M Jones 9-0 .... –	13
4	2023	DOWNSVIEW A Moore 9-0 .... T Rogers	8
5	044	EL BINGO J Winter 9-0 .... G Starkey	14
10	02	LONG BAY (B) H Collingridge 9-0 .... A Barclay	10
12	00	MAFTIR R Smyth 9-0 .... Pat Eddery	19
16		SOUTHERN STORM B Wise 9-0 .... A Bond	3
18	020	SPECIALLY VAGUE (B) Mrs C Reavey 9-0 .... L Jones 7	6
20	0	ABINMARK G Blum 8-11 .... B Crossley	2
22	000	AFRICAN MUSIC B Swift 8-11 .... J Reid	4
23	0000	ASHLEY HOPE D Leslie 8-11 .... M Rimmer	15
24	00	BAY DIMPLE H Westbrook 8-11 .... –	9
26	30	DETACHED D J Smith 8-11 .... M Wigham	18
27	9	FROSTY MOON W Holden 8-11 .... D McKay	16
28	00	HELEN SHIKARI G Blum 8-11 .... M L Thomas	11
30	0000	LADY SHERWOOD G Balding 8-11 .... J Matthias	5
33	00	MISTY MOVER B Stevens 8-11 .... P Bloomfield 3	12
34	00	PURE PLEASURE M Salaman 8-11 .... –	1
35		QUESTINA D Morley 8-11 .... G Duffield	20
36	024	QUICK FAN (BF) B Hanbury 8-11 .... G Baxter	17
38	4303	SILKEN OYSTER R Hannon 8-11 .... A McGlone	7

1983: Costalotta 8-11 J Mercer (7-2) B Swift 18 ran.

2 Specially Vague, 4 Silken Oyster, 11-2 Long Bay, 13-2 Quick Fan, 15-2 Downsview, 10 El Bingo, 16 others.

Folkestone selections

By Mandarin

1.45 Quick Fan. 2.15 Miami Dancer. 2.45 Sarah's Venture. 3.15 Herradura. 3.45 Midnight Gun. 4.15 Spinelle.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Quick Fan. 2.15 Lidadora. 2.45 Humberside Lady. 3.15 Herradura. 3.45 I'll Try. 4.15 Greenstead Lady.

2.15 HASTINGS SELLING STAKES (£890: 1m 2f) (9)

2	00	COMHAMPTON F Yardley 3-8-6 .... J Williams	1
3	0300	FOZZE (B) G Huffer 3-8-6 .... G Carter 7	7
4	3004	GRUINASTORM (B) P Butler 3-8-6 .... –	2
7	0403	I APPEAL R Hannon 3-8-3 .... A McGlone	4
8	0013	JUST IRENE (CD) (B) M Haynes 3-8-3 .... M L Thomas	6
9	4433	LIDADORA G Pritchard-Gordon 3-8-3 .... G Duffield	5
11	4010	MIAMI DANCER (D) D A Wilson 3-8-3 .... B Rouse	9
12	0-000	NIGEL'S ANGEL (B) A Bailey 3-8-3 .... P Bloomfield 3	3
13	0-004	VAL'S PRIDE W Hastings-Bass 3-8-3 .... D McKeown	8

1983: Monclare Trophy 4-9-1 B Rouse (5-4 fav) A Pitt 6 ran.

5-2 I Appeal, 7-2 Miami Dancer, 4 Fozze, 11-2 Lidadora, 8 Just Irene, 12 Val's Pride, 16 others.

2.45 HIGHLAND COURT APPLE HANDICAP (£1,463: 1m 2f) (14)

2	4204	STEEL VENTURE (D) (B) M Ryan 5-9-8 .... A Bond	13
3	1100	HUMBERSIDE LADY (D) G Huffer 3-9-5 .... G Carter 7	1
5	3031	PEANDAY (CD) H Beasley 3-9-0 (7 ex) .... D McKay	14
8	30101	SARAH'S VENTURE C Horgan 5-8-13 .... G Starkey	10
9	0300	ROYAL VALEUR S Mellor 4-8-13 .... M Wigham	8
13	2440	WESTGATE STAR G Harwood 5-8-11 .... W Woods 5	7
14	0/040-	RHINESTONE COWBOY A Madwar 5-8-10 .... P D'Arcy	11
16	0000	KAUKAS (D) G Balding 5-8-10 .... T Quinn	8
17	0100	CHEEKY ROSES (D) B Stevens 3-8-9 .... P Bloomfield 3	5
18	0410	PROCEEDING (D) (BF) A Jarvis 3-8-9 .... S Whitworth 5	2
19	0-330	SHALLAL (CD) (B) J Dunlop 5-8-8 .... B Thompson	3
20	000-2	ENBYAR DAN C Dingwall 4-8-8 .... D McKeown	12
23	0000	COUNTRY PRINCE R Smyth 3-8-4 .... B Rouse	4
25	0040	DREAMCOAT (B) J Winter 3-7-13 .... M L Thomas	9

1983: Big Pal 8-9-3 P John (7-1) G Harwood 12 ran.

5-2 Sarah's Venture, 7-2 Enbyar Dan, 5 Peanday, 13-2 Steel Venture, 8 Proceeding, 12 Humberside Lady, Westgate Star, 16 others.

3.15 WINDSOR HOTEL STAKES (£1,497: 1m 7f 100yd) (14)

3	0/001-	LOR MOSS F Yardley 4-11-9 .... Wendy Laugron 5	8
9	000/0-	MERCREDI M Madgwick 5-11-5 .... Mr D Madgwick 5	9
10	030-0	THE KRACK F Yardley 4-11-5 .... Sarah Yardley 5	4
12	1111	HERRADURA M Prescott [illegible]	
13	31	KAFOUAINE G Harwood [illegible]	
15	3230	NEARLY A NOSE [illegible]	
16	00	PANROCK M Tate [illegible]	
17	4011	RIBOBURG (CD) [illegible]	
22	00-00	DERINGA W G Turner [illegible]	
23	00	FLIP THE COIN [illegible]	
25	3200	TUDOR SINGER M R[illegible]	
27	040-4	FOLKLAND D Arbuthnot [illegible]	
28	00	MILL D'ART W G Turner [illegible]	
31	000	VITALINA M Ryan [illegible]	

1983: Castle Douglas 3-10-13 [illegible]

13-8 Herradura, 11-4 Kafouaine, [illegible] 12 Folkland, 16 Flip The Coin, 20 others.

3.45 ICI PLANT PROTECTION ALL-AGED STAKES (£1,396: 6f) (11)

1	0/000	MIANALCO P Ashworth [illegible]	
2	0000	PRESS BARON P Ashworth [illegible]	
4	340-2	BELLE EPOQUE (BF) [illegible]	
7		LINTON STARCHY J [illegible]	
8	4222	SIRHANN G Harwood [illegible]	
12	0020	MRS THREE SHOES [illegible]	
15	3011	MIDNIGHT GUN (D) [illegible]	
16	021	DESERT FEVER (D) [illegible]	
18	1	I'LL TRY W O'Gorman [illegible]	
22	0000	KALYMOUR (B) [illegible]	
24	0	WOLLOW BAY C W[illegible]	

1983: Our Son 3-9-0 [illegible]

9-4 Sirhann, 3 Desert Fever, 5 [illegible] 12 Mrs Three Shoes, 16 others.

4.15 GLASS GLOVER-HGF MAIDEN STAKES (£1,591: 1m 4f) (16)

3	0000	ASTRAL LADY J Winter [illegible]	
7	2300	DASHING LIGHT D M[illegible]	
8	0020	DUSTY LETTER [illegible]	
12	00	GO ANYWHERE H C[illegible]	
13	4032	GREENSTEAD LADY [illegible]	
16	0-403	INTO THE FIRE D E[illegible]	
17	0-0	KINBARRA R Hough[illegible]	
21	000	MAID OF IRELAND [illegible]	
24	0	NATIONAL GOLD [illegible]	
25	0	NEAR ENOUGH C S[illegible]	
27	003	RABUBA G Huffer [illegible]	
29	0400	REMAINDER WYN [illegible]	
33	0402	SMOKEY LIN A Jarvis [illegible]	
34	4020	SPINELLE G Harwood [illegible]	
39	00-00	YAA SALAAM (B) [illegible]	

1983: Vitars 8-11 W R S[illegible]

1-2 Spinelle, 6 Into The Fire, [illegible] Dusty Letter, 16 Libra's Hope, 20 others.

SEDGEFIELD

GOING: Firm

2.15 AYCLIFFE SELLING HURDLE (£282: 2m) (4 runners)

1	00-p2	KINDRED (D) R Thompson 8-12-2 .... Jayne Thompson	7
2	03-2f	GUN (BF) (B) D Yeoman 7-11-11 .... N Doughty	
3	4030-	SICILLIAN GOLD (D) G Harman 7-11-11 .... D Dutton	
4		PLEASURABLE E Alston 4-11-4 .... K Doolan	4

1983: Tidy Work 8-11-12 S Youlden (5-1) H Wharton 7 ran.

7-4 Kindred, 5-2 Pleasurable, 3 Sicilian Gold, 7-2 Gun.

Sedgefield selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Sicillian Gold. 2.45 Silver Dreamer. 3.15 Chef Marcel. 3.45 Immigrate. 4.15 Roman Bonnet.

2.45 DEEP PURPLE NOVICE HURDLE (£341: 2m 4f) (7)

2	00-12	SILVER DREAMER (BF) G Richards 4-10-13 .... D Coakley	4
4	30p/3-	BENFIELD CAVALIER A Scott 6-10-10 .... G Bradley	
5		CRI DE GRACE G Harman 9-10-10 .... G P Kelly	
7	0/	SLIEVE LUACHRA W A Stephenson 6-10-10 .... R Lamb	
9		HAPPY EATER F Watson 4-10-8 .... C Grant	
10	00/0f	CARR ROSE Mrs G Surter 8-10-5 .... J J O'Neill	
11	1030-	DEREK'S FOLLY P Liddle 9-10-5 .... G W Gray	

1983: Pitpans Glory 5-11-4 J J O'Neill (4-11) R Fisher 8 ran.

6-4 Benfield Cavalier, 7-4 Silver Dreamer, 6 Derek's Folly, 10-1 Carr Rose, Slieve Luachra, 14 Happy Eater, 16 Cri De Grace.

3.15 SAM DEMPSTER HANDICAP HURDLE (£978: 2m 4f) (6)

2	111-3	BELLE ISLE WALK [illegible]	
3	[illegible]-01	CHEF MARCEL (CD) [illegible]	
4	01f-2	SECRET FINALE (C) [illegible]	
5	110-0	WIMSEY (CD) (BF) [illegible]	
7	1-04p	INDIAN CALL (C) [illegible]	
10	30-43	LAUGH-A-MINUTE [illegible]	

1983: Chef Marcel 5-11-3 K J[illegible]

2 Secret Finale, 3 Belle Isle W[illegible] Indian Call, 14 Laugh-A-Minute.

3.45 HARVEST HANDICAP CHASE (£985: 3m 600yd) (3)

1	1p20-	SUCCEEDED W A Stephenson [illegible]	
3	031-3	SOLAR BEE W G Reed [illegible]	
4	p00-1	IMMIGRATE G Richards [illegible]	

1983: Vandevar 8-10-4 S Smith [illegible]

4-7 Immigrate, 2 Succeeded, 5 Solar Bee.

4.15 BARE STUBBLE NOVICE HURDLE (£341: 3-y-o: 2m) (8)

1	1	REKINDLE (D) M L[illegible]	
2		INVETERATE Denys [illegible]	
4		RICHARDS RETURN [illegible]	
5		RITAS LOVE Denys [illegible]	
7	20	SECRET WALK W A [illegible]	
8		UNCLE OLIVER W P[illegible]	
13		JOCA J Parkes 10-2 [illegible]	
17	f2	ROMAN BONNET [illegible]	

1983: Cast A Shadow 10-7 S C[illegible]

5-4 Rekindle, 2 Roman Bonnet, [illegible]

4.30 CHILTON & WINDLESTON WORKING MENS CLUB NOVICE CHASE (5-y-o: £858: 2m 4f)

1	0400	ADDERYBURY LAD [illegible]	

Results from three meetings

Windsor

2.45 (6f) 1, FOREST GREEN (B Rouse, 11-2); 2, Rear Admiral (W Carson, 11-2); 3, Iscariot (G Starkey, 6-1). Also ran: 7-2 jt favs Farley Hill (4th), Bourbon Queen (5th), 10 Rivabriella (6th), 12 Loosestrife, 16 Maskeen, 20 Shelley Marie. 9 ran. ¾l, 1l, ¾l, ¾l, 1l. J Dunlop at Arundel. Tote: £4.30; £1.70, £2.20, £1.90. DF: £9.10; CSF £33.15.

3.15 (6f) 1, MOHAR (G Baxter, 9-2); 2, Green Pool (M Wigham, 14-1); 3, Snatch Back (J Reid, 12-1). Also ran: 4 Fav Gemgem, 6 Harvest Princess (5th), 13-2 Royal Academy Arms, 2 Al-Astakaa (4th), Highwood Princess, 16 Skiathos, 20 Bold Blaize, Greek Banker (6th), 33 Sam Pete, Duty Paid, Sounds Beautiful, Dubree. 15 ran. 4l, 4l, 3l, sh-hd, 6l. P Makin at Marlborough. Tote: £4.30; £1.80, £3.50, £4.00; DF: £10.80. CSF £59.13. Tricast: £632.37.

3.45 (5f) 1, RECORD GIFT (L Piggott, 8-1); 2, Riverside Writer (W Carson, 16-1); 3, Herring Bay (J Mercer, 9-2 fav). Also ran: 8 Iffist, Duck Flight, 10 Rapid Glory (6th), 11 Sussangus (4th), 12 Petoire, Sardar, 14 Cronk's Image, Jackie Blair, 16 Idle Times (5th), Truly Great, 20 Racina City, 33 Caversham. 15 ran. Neck, hd, nk, 2l, sh-hd. B Hanbury at Newmarket. Tote: £6.80; £2.60, £6.10, £1.50. DF: £97.60. CSF £105.15. Tricast: £448.92.

Major's Review (10-1) withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 applies to all bets. Deduction 10p in the pound.

4.15 (1m 2f 22yds) 1, ALLEGING (L Piggott, 5-4 jt fav); 2, Longboat (W Carson, 5-4 jt fav); 3, Society Boy (R Curant, 25-1). ALSO RAN: 12 [illegible]

3.00 (1m 2f) 1, MISTY ROCKET (D Nicholls 7-2); 2, Miami Dolphin (G Brown 85-40 fav); 3, Stoney Boat Inn (W Ryan 4-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Aston Bank (4th), 10 Showtime (6th), 20 Full of Dreams (5th), 25 Monteroel, 33 Lindrick Passion. 8 ran. ¾l, ¾l, ½l, 2l, 3l. R Stubbs at Middleham. TOTE: £4.20. £1.30, £1.30, £1.40. DF: £4.50. CSF: £10.49.

3.30 (1m 5f) 1, SILENT DANCER (G Duffield 6-1); 2, Tineco (S Perks 12-1); 3, Al Nasr (W R Swinburn 12-1); 4, Jubilant Lady (D Nicholls 10-1). ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Midnight Mouse, 10 Horse In Wyoming, Marlion, Sedge, 12 Special Settlement, 14 Pontin Boy, 16 Paramount, 25 Blondello (5th), Connaught Prince, Earl's Court (6th), 33 Surprise Attack, 50 Saintly Lady, Lindrick Whitsun. 17 ran. 1l, ½l, ¾l, ½l, ½l. N Vigors at Upper Lambourn. TOTE: £7.10. £1.30, £2.80, £1.50, £2.40. DF: £105.90. CSF: £72.73. Tricast: £779.56.

4.00 (6f) 1, SINGLE HAND (G Nolan, 13-1); 2, Caballeros (P Hill, 8-1); 3, Doussard (D Skyrme, 9-2 fav); 4, Welsh Noble (M Worrall, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 17-2 No Contest (5th), 9-1 To Oneiro (6th), 10 Lady Reeffe, 14 Broon's Secret, H R Micro, Telham, 16 Hopeful Waters, 20 Blackpool Belle, Brians Bridge, Shared, 25 Miss Realm, Nahawand, Song Minstrel, Bromwich Boy. 18 ran. ½l, ¾l, nk, 2l, nk. D Chapman at York. TOTE: £15.70; £5.80, £2.40, £1.90, £2.50. DF: £291.70. CSF £106.42. TRICAST: £495.36.

4.30 (6f) 1, ARROW TO HEAVEN (Paul Eddery, 4-7 fav); 2, Armorad (S Cauthen, 33-1); 3, Striking Balance (Pat Eddery, 9-2). ALSO RAN: 10 Tip Tap (5th), 16 Great Northern, Greeting Card, 20 Rustle of Silk, 25 Express Car, Sapphire Girl, Storm House (6th), 33 [illegible]

Hexham

[illegible]

4.30 (2m 4f ch) 1, Spring Chancellor (R Lamb 4-1); 2, Birsby (4-1); 3, Jimmy Chips (3-1). Ronan-Paul 5-2 fav. 12l, 12l. 6 ran. W A Stephenson. TOTE: £3.60; £2.10, £2.10. DF: £6.30. CSF: £18.44

5.0 (2m hdle) 1, Chronicle Lady (P A Charlton 4-1); 2, Derrygold (6-1); 3, Viking Raider (4-1). Mr Tease Weasie 2-1 fav. 1½l, 3l. M Lambert. TOTE: £3.50; £1.50, £2.10, £1.30. DF: £22.70. CSF: £28.57

5.30 (2m) 1, Chief Jester (J D Davies 11-10 fav); 2, Ida's Delight (7-2); 3, Meadow Maid (2-1). NR: Maunby Prince. 5l, 12l. C Thornton. TOTE: £1.50; £1.60, £1.90, £1.10. DF: £6.50. CSF: £6.25. PLACEPOT: £5.30.

Decision reversed

The controversial decision by the Newton Abbots stewards to disqualify Tango Shandy at the meeting on August 28 was overruled by the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club. Tango Shandy had been disqualified after winning the Holne Novices' Chase by 10 lengths because his amateur rider, Stuart Kittow, fell from his mount crossing the line and was adjudged to have lost contact with the horse.

Photo-finish prints were not made available to the public, but the stewards' verdict, after studying a copy, was that Kittow's toe was on the ground, and they therefore disqualified the horse and placed him last.

The Jockey Club, however, disagreed and overruled the decision.

MOTOR RACING

Swede comes of age in the Toleman family

By John Blunsden

The Toleman team welcomed Stefan Johansson to their ranks with a celebration party at Monza on the eve of the Italian Grand Prix, which also marked his twenty-eighth birthday. He had just signed up for this season's last three world championship races.

After the race, they might have baked an even bigger cake for their latest driver, who served them proud. He slipped to the back of the field at the start, drove his heart out to climb into third place, and finally took fourth following a late pit stop.

When the talented Swede looks back on his racing career, he may well conclude that Monza was the big turning point. It is clear that Johansson has been on Toleman's shopping-list for some time, but he had to prove how well he could fit into the team. The reception he received when he returned to the pits at the end of Sunday's race said it all, and it must be a formality that Johansson signs an extended contract.

Driver-change activity is at its height this month. Yesterday, Williams-Honda announced that Nigel Mansell, of Britain, would be leaving Lotus at the end of the season to drive for them, along with Keke Rosberg.

Manfred Winkelhock's name will also be in the minds of team managers; but on Sunday neither driver was occupied for very long.

Mansell's tactics were to play it cool during the first half of the race, then apply pressure after he had conserved both his fuel and his tyres. Instead, he ended up trapped in the sand at the trackside after his car turned into a spin as he braked approaching a chicane. "It all happened very quickly," he said afterwards.

For Winkelhock, Sunday was hopefully the low point in a season of mechanical disasters. Surely no driver has spent more time standing idly in the pits as efforts are made to rectify one mechanical calamity after another. This time he was not even able to start the race – after a whole chapter of problems in practice, the final disaster was a gear linkage breakage just before the race.

He could serve well a team which can provide him with a reliable car. His reputation for being a "mechanic's driver", someone who understands the nuts and bolts andis prepared tó get his hands dirty if necessary, is well founded; heis renowned for his courage; and his ability to remain calm in the most tense and exasperating of circumstances is quite remarkable. The problem is, if he fails to land a competitive drive, Formula One will probably lose him to Indianapolis-style racing in the United States, and that would be a pity.

Most of the driver changes will have been finalized by the time the grand prix circus reassembles at the new Nürburgring in just under four weeks' time. The long lay-off, unfortunately, will take some of the heat out of the world championship battle, but it will be welcomed by Niki Lauda as time to be well spent with Willi Dungl, helping his weakened back to recover (the injury in Monza was caused simply by moving his seat, not by his car hitting anything solid).

Remarkably, Elio de Angelis suffered a similar mishap on race morning (this time, his left shoulder muscles suffered) and he, too, drove in considerable pain. Time, perhaps for a reassessment of drivers' cockpitrequirements and the tightness of theirsecurity systems?

RUGBY UNION

England pin hopes on great divide

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

England have asked 54 players to make themselves available for training next week – 27 backs at the Stoop Memorial ground next Sunday morning and 27 forwards at Gloucester's Kingsholm ground on Monday evening. From those players it must be assumed will be drawn the England side that will play a world XV at Twickenham on September 29 – in celebration of 75 years of international rugby at that ground – with the proviso that three candidates are still in South Africa. England will announce their side on September 24.

Injuries have prevented the selectors looking at several players, among them Rendall and Dunn of Wasps, while several others – Dodge, Brain, Robbins and Melville – may not be able to contribute fully to the training because of injuries recently received, or because, like Melville, they are making a cautious return to the first-class area.

Only seven players remain of the side that lost to Wales in the final match of last season, although some, like Hare and Colclough, have ruled themselves out of contention. The most notable absentee is Cusworth, first choice at stand-off half last season but not apparently among the top three in the country this. As one recent international stand-off said last week: "What has Les done wrong?" Even assuming Davies will be considered only as a half back and not as a centre, the position is not one loaded with experience.

Six members of England's under-23 party to Spain last May made a sufficiently good impression to justify elevation to the senior training squad, among them Lozowski the Wasps' centre who attracted much praise during the three-match visit.

Albert Agar, the president of the Rugby Football Union, has done his country no favours in selecting a 22-strong squad, from which the President's XV will be chosen.

It includes some of the leading figures in the game over the last decade, such as Irvine, of Scotland, Paparemborde, of France, and five of the South Africans who exposed England's shortcomings so severely during the summer.

There seems little reason why Gerber and Tobias should not function as effectively as they did at Port Elizabeth in Johannesburg in June, given the ball-winning ability of the forwards in front of them. Whatever England side is chosen, all they will have is home advantage, for they seem likely to be discovering each other as much as will the President's men.

There is one uncapped player in the squad: Robinson, the New Zealand lock, who toured Scotland and England last year. Australia has no representation since they will be arriving for a major tour a fortnight after the Twickenham game, but it would have been nice to see a player such as Matsuo, the Japan stand-off, or Paraschiv, of Romania, among the invited players.

For Irvine, 33 years old next Sunday, it may be last chance to grave the international stage.

ENGLAND BACKS: Full backs: N Stringer (Wasps), M Rose (Harlequins), C Martin (Bath). Wings: S Holdstock (Nottingham), J Carleton (Orrell), M Harrison (Wakefield), S Smith (Wasps), J Goodwin (Moseley), R Underwood (Leicester), M Bailey (Wasps), A Swift (Swansea). Centres: P Dodge (Leicester), C Woodward (Leicester), C Smith (Moseley), Barley (Wakefield), S Burnhill (Loughborough University), J Salmon (Harlequins), R Lozowski (Wasps), M Williams (Wasps), A Thompson (Harlequins), J Palmer (Bath). Stand-off halves: R Andrew (Cambridge University), S Barnes (Bristol), H Davies (Wasps). Scrum halvesR Harding (Bristol), R Hill (Bath), N Melville (Wasps).

ENGLAND FORWARDS: Props: S P Redfern (Leicester), S Redfern (Leicester), P Huntsman (Headingley), P Curtis (Harlequins), P Blakeway (Gloucester), M Preedy (Gloucester), G Pearce (Northampton), G Smith (Moseley), G Cook (West Hartlepool), E Bell (West Hartlepool), R Lee (Bath). Hookers: S Brain (Coventry), M Dixon (Fylde), S Mills (Gloucester), A Simpson (Sale). Locks: R. Kimmins (Orrell), J Scott (Cardiff), J Syddall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Fylde), D Cusani (Orrell). Flankers: J Hall (Bath), P Simpson(Bath), N Jeavons (Moseley), C Reece (Nottingham), D Cooke (Harlequins). No. 8's: G Robbins (Coventry), M Teague (Gloucester).

PRESIDENT'S XV SQUAD: A R Irvine (Scotland): R A Ackerman (Wales), A E Williams (SA), D M Gerber (SA), J V Rutherford (Scotland), M J Kiernan (Ir), E G Tobias (SA), S O Campbell (Ire), T D Holmes (Wales), J C Robbie (SA), R Paparemborde (Fr), I G Milne (Scotland), I Stephens (Wales), C T Deans (Scotland), M J Watkins (Wales), P J Visagie (SA), A Robinson (NZ), S J Perkins (Wales), R J Louw (SA), J–P Rives (Fr), J P O'Driscoll (Ire), D G Leslie (Scotland).

BOXING

The Beast nobody can tame

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

After the severe reverse suffered by Frank Bruno, Mark Kaylor and Tony Sibson last season t was widely believed that the cupboard of the big London promoters, Barrett, Duff and Levene, was empty. Yet their first show of the new season looks like getting off at a fair clip at Wembley on September 25.

It is certainly one of the most interesting programmes for a long, long time. What will happen to Bruno? Will he freezeagainst Ken Lakusta, of Canada, who likes to have a go? Will Kaylor be able to stay on his feet this time against Irvine Hines? Bruno will undoubtedly be the main draw but there is plenty of good Victor McLagen stuff all the way down to the small print on the bill. James Cook meets Jimmy Price; Prince Rodney takes on Cameron Lithgow; and Nick Wilshire is there, and Rudi Pika.

But the fans will have a rare treat in seeing John Mugabi the world No 1 light-middleweight contender, go to work on Nino Gonzalez, of New Jersey. Mugabi last appeared in Britain four years ago and British boxers were glad to see the back of him as he travelled the world in search of bouts.

Anyone who saw Mugabi in the Moscow Olympics cannot but fail to have been struck by the ferocity of his fists. The Ugandan lost to Aldama, of Cuba, in the final but since then under the wing of George Francis he has gone from strenght to strength, winning all his 23 bouts inside the distance. He tamed Animal Fletcher, pulverized Hardrock Green, flattened Curtis Parker and put Vampire Johnson to flight. No wonder Mugabi is known as the Beast in United States and is one of the top five boxers on American television.

The soft spoken Ugandan, who lives in Tampa, Florida, has his eyes on Thomas Hearns's title. The WBC have decreed that if the Hitman beats Fred Hutchins this weekend he must meet Mugabi. It is believed, however, that Hearns will give up his title and go for Marvin Hagler. In which case it is difficult to see who can stop Mugabi lifting the world title.



Mugabi: ferocious fists

LACROSSE

High-speed tour vow by US

By Peter Tatlow

The first American women's lacrosse team to be hosted by England flew into Gatwick yesterday morning for a three-week tour with the first of three international matches starting at Liverpool on Friday.

England are at full strength to meet the world champions in the first encounter with the Americans since they took the supreme title in the world championships at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, last September.

The American coach, Jackie Pitts, said her team's objective was "to play good, high speed lacrosse throughout the tour". England manager, Jill Simmons, declared the home team's objective was to control the midfield where the international matches will be won or lost.

Concurrently with the American visit, the Canadian wommen are also touring Scotland and Wales.

ENGLAND: B Dootson, L Richardson, C Richards, Janet Gulfbrice (Capt), K Pottinger, L Tobin, J Liversedge, J Emerson, S Cullen; S Wilson, A McGinn, C Purkhardt.

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"A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF BRITISH FARCE AT ITS BEST"

RUN FOR YOUR WIFE

"OUTRAGEOUSLY FUNNY"

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; 'phone-in gardening hints and Glynn Christian's cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 **MacLeod's America.** The late Donny MacLeod at the *Western Gate, an unspoilt* Californian peninsula that is the most revered spot on earth for the American Indians (r).
9.15 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984.** Live coverage of the third day's proceedings. 10.30 **Play School** (r). 10.50 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984.** Further coverage of the proceedings at Buxton.
12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 *Pebble Mill at One includes* wildlife expert Chris Baines who roots around his rain-starved garden to see how it survived the dry summer. 1.45 **Bagpuss** (r).
2.00 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984.** Coverage of the afternoon session (continues on BBC 2). 3.48 *Regional news (not London).*
3.50 **Play School,** presented by Carol Chell. 4.10 **Wacky Races.** Cartoon series (r). 4.20 **Puzzle Trail.** More clues to the hidden treasure. 4.35 **The Red Hand Gang.** Part one of an adventure entitled, The Man in the Mask (r). 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround.**
5.10 **Star Trek.** Part two of The Menagerie and Spock faces charges of mutiny which, if he is found guilty, will result in his execution (r). *5.58 Weather.*
6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.30 **London Plus.**
6.55 **Pop Quiz.** George Michael, Curt Smith and Chris Rea challenge Jon Moss, Tracie and Steve Harley to a test of pop knowledge. Mike Read is the questionmaster.
7.30 **The Lenny Henry Show.** Comedy sketches and pop music.
8.00 **The Invisible Man.** Part two of the six-episode adaptation of the novel by H. G. Wells and the mysterious, bandaged, man is even more an object of *curiosity to the villagers of* Iping (Ceefax titles). (see Choice)
8.30 **Butterflies.** Ria and Ben return from their weekend in Paris to find their house in an unusually tidy state. Then Ben discovers evidence of a party stuck down the side of the settee (r) (Ceefax subtitles).
9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.
9.25 **SOE – A Secret Army.** Part two of the story of the Special Operations Executive tells the story of how the force of saboteurs assisted the Allies on the D-Day landings. (See Choice).
10.25 **Tears Before Bedtime.** Domestic comedy with Geraldine McEwan and Francis Matthews as the parents who have moved 70 miles *away to escape their* children (r).
10.55 **Taxi.** More laughter with the drivers of the Sunshine Cab Company of New York.
11.20 **Late Night in Concert.** Joan Armatrading in a concert recorded in Sydney, Australia.
11.50 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Barbara Dickson from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; how safe are sunbeds? at 7.14 and 8.43; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Sesame Street.** 10.25 **Wings Week** continues with a film in praise of the Lancaster bomber. 11.15 **Dick Tracy Cartoon.** 11.20 **The Invisible Boy.** The story of young Charlie who visits his eccentric aunt who lives alone in the mountains. 11.45 **The Little Rascals*** in Pinch Singer.
12.00 **Portland Bill.** Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper (r). 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivans.**
1.00 *News with Leonard Parkin.* 1.20 **Thames News.** 1.30 **Shine On Harvey Moon.** Comedy drama about an ex-RAF man picking up the *threads of his life in post-war* London (r).
2.30 **Daytime.** Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on the connexion between diet *and crime. Among those* appearing are Dr Alexander Schauss, Professor Yudkin and Dr John Lester plus parents of children with dietary *disorders.* 3.00 **Take the High Road.** 3.25 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **The Young Doctors.** Medical drama set in an Australian hospital.
4.00 **Portland Bill.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Towser.** The first of a *new* 13-part cartoon series about a dog. 4.20 **Under the Same Sky.** Tom Baker introduces Dag, a story from Norway about two runaway boys who help each other to survive. *4.45 Adventure of a Lifetime.* Matthew Kelly and Colonel Blashford Snell with six young explorers in a remote Himalayan village.
5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.** Matt Skilbeck believes that Jack Sugden has gone too far.
5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames News.**
6.20 *Help! Viv Taylor Gee has news* of an EEC directive about Parental Leave.
6.30 **Crossroads.** Upheavals carry on apace at the ill-starred motel.
6.55 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barratt. There are items on London's gypsies, or travellers as they are sometimes euphemistically termed; on the assessment of handwriting; and the results of a poll taken in two of the four *GLC by-election* constituencies.
7.30 **Give Us a Clue.** Celebrity mime game presided over by Michael Parkinson.
8.00 **Des O'Connor Tonight.** A new series starring the entertainer. His guests include Jim Davidson.
9.00 *The Brief. Another case for* the globe-trotting international lawyer, Luke Heller.
10.00 **News** includes a report from Sandy Gall on three Russian soldiers who have deserted to the Mujahideen guerrillas in Afghanistan.
10.30 **Whatever Happened to Bill Brewskill?** The story of British traditional jazz, written and narrated by George Melly. With contributions from, among others; Humphrey *Lyttelton and Chris Barber* (Oracle titles, page 170).
11.30 **Legmen.** Jack and Dave become involved in a jailbreak.
12.25 **Night Thoughts.**



Len Murray: United We Stand (Radio 4, 7.20 pm)

CHOICE

● After last week's launching film, which offered a bird's-eye-view of the wartime exploits of the British secret fighting service, S.O.E. (BBC 1, 9.25pm) comes down to earth in Occupied France to show that, without SOE'S erection of an elaborate framework, the network of French underground movements would not have been able to prepare the ground for the D-Day landings of 1944. It was a remarkable feat of subversive planning, very costly in terms of human lives. Luckily, Michael Bryant's doltish narration allows only a little of the drama to seep away.

● **THE INVISIBLE MAN** (BBC1, 8.00pm) continues to mix goosepimple-raising menace and high comedy in proportions that do justice both to H G Wells and to long established rural knockabout traditions. "Here comes the bogeyman", cry the village little 'uns as the cloaked and bandaged stranger strides through the streets. It is the very stuff of nightmares. As for the very stuff of pantomime, it is much in evidence tonight. " 'ead or no 'ead, you gotter arrest 'im", the hapless arm of the law is told after the Invisible Man has unbandaged his head to reveal nothing but thin *air – a constabulary task rendered* all the more difficult by the fact that, although the PC brandishes a pair of handcuffs, there is nothing up the Invisible Man's sleeves, either.

● Radio highlights: With or without headphones (i.e you can choose either stereo or binaural) Richard Stanley's subterranean investigations in *UNDERGROUND* **BRITAIN** (Radio 4, 9.30pm) are 15 minutes' worth of one hundred per cent involvement: radio's equivalent of the 3-D movies, with the important difference that Mr Stanley's emulation of Alice does not insult our intelligence in the way the "lion-in-your-lap films did . . . Peter Kemp's six-part **THE WALTZ KINGS** (Radio 2, 8.00pm) begins by packing the window with some of the choicest goods, the melodies of Johann Strauss II. *The Blue Danube,* performed by male choir and piano, as Strauss originally intended, is not, however, an experience one would want to hear repeated too often.

Peter Davalle.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Modern Art: Abstract Expressionism. 6.30 Palladio: Three Villas. 6.55 Plant Propagation. 7.20 Quantum Theory: Electrons and Photons. 7.45 Light on Lasers. Ends at 8.10.
9.00 **Ceefax.**
3.45 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984.** Coverage of the afternoon's proceedings *from Buxton.*
5.00 **The Appraisal Interview.** An Open University production that examines one approach to the problem of appraising the *lecturers who appraise* college students (r).
5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**
5.30 **The Islanders.** Denis Skillicorn on the Isle of Wight talking to the latest generation of a Ventnor brewing family and also discovering the secrets of deck chairs and pleasure boats.
6.00 **The Rockford Files.** The amiable private detective sets himself up as a target to draw the fire of a gunman who has *made repeated attempts to kill* an air hostess (r).
6.45 **Cartoon Two.** The Fly, an award-winning short from Yugoslavia.
6.55 **International Pro-Celebrity Golf.** George C Scott partners Lee Trevino and Bruce Forsyth is with Jerry Pate, playing nine holes of the Queen's Course at Gleneagles. The commentator and interviewer is Peter Alliss (r).
7.45 **Q.E.D.: The People's Medicine . . . The City.** A documentary about China's National Health Service. What happens when a Chinese person falls ill? Q.E.D. went to Kunming in the south of China to investigate and received a number of surprises. The narrator is Anthony Clare (r).
8.15 **Top Crown.** The second semifinal of the Invitation Pairs Crown Green Bowling Tournament features Alan Green and Ivor Williams from *Wales against the Manchester* pair, Eddie Hulbert and Tommy Johnstone. From Mitchells and Butlers Social Club, Birmingham.
9.00 **Film: High Anxiety** (1977) starring Mel Brooks, Madeline Kahn and Cloris Leachman. Brooks plays Dr Richard H. *Thorndyke, the recently* appointed head of the Psycho-Neurotic Institute for the Very, Very Nervous. His staff's antagonism towards him *increases his own neuroses so* much so, that he develops more problems than his patients. Directed by Mel Brooks (first showing on British television).
10.30 **Good Time George.** The first in a new series starring George Melly with John Chilton's Feetwarmers. Recorded at the Theatre Royal, Lincoln, with special guest, Helen Shapiro.
11.00 **Newsnight.**
11.50 *Open University: Calculus:* the Directional Derivative. 12.15 IATA: Tel Aviv Negotiations. 12.40 Managing the Desert Margin. Ends at 1.10.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 **SDP '84.** Gus Macdonald and Peter Allen report from Buxton on the day's debates. Ends at 12.30.
2.00 **SDP '84.** Further coverage of the day's proceedings at the Social Democratic Party Conference.
5.15 **World of Animation.** A selection of cartoons introduced by Ray Alan.
5.30 *Listening Eye. The second* programme of the six-part series designed for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. Tonight's edition examines education for *deaf children. At one time they* were educated in special residential schools but now the trend is towards placing them in partially hearing units *in normal schools with the aim* of integrating the deaf with children with normal hearing. The programme includes film reports from Donaldson's School in Edinburgh and a partially hearing unit in Gateshead. Tonight's studio guests are Harry Cayton of the National Deaf Children's Society and Terry Riley, the deaf father of a deaf daughter.
6.00 **The Mississippi.** The first episode in a second series about New York lawyer, Ben Walker, who gives up the rat race to find a more leisurely existence on a paddle-wheel river boat, based in *Scrubgrass, Arkansas.* In tonight's episode he defends a mid-wife accused of second degree murder of a baby who died in childbirth and in doing *so persuades the judge that* new laws are required to cover alternative methods of childbirth.
7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons includes reports on the two matches to decide the cricket County Championship – Nottinghamshire against Somerset and Essex versus Lancashire.
7.50 **Comment.** With her view on a subject of topical importance is Baroness Ewart-Biggs.
8.00 **Brookside.** The day dawns of George's committal proceedings but George has not been home all night.
8.30 **Case on Camera.** The final case for retired judge Alan King Hamilton is Lane v Trovaria Ltd and J. J. Watson – a case concerning non-*solicitor conveyancing. A man* wanted to buy a house and decided to use a firm specialising in by-passing the use of solicitors. The sale of the house fell through and the buyer decided he wanted his deposit back.
9.00 **Film: The Seeding of Sarah Burns** (1979). A made-for-television movie about a young woman who agrees to accept an embryo transplant and carry the child for the full pregnancy for a married woman who is unable to do so. Starring Kay Lenz and Martin Balsam. Directed by Sandor Stern.
10.50 **Angelic Upstarts Play at Home.** A musical look at Jarrow, past and present. With singer Mensi.
11.50 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

Programmes on long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.
6.00 News Briefing; weather.
6.10 Farming today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 Lady Addle remembers: abridged in eight parts by Donald Bancroft (7). 8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday call: 01 580 4411.
10.00 News; from our own correspondent.
10.30 Morning story: "Another World" by Ronald Frame. The reader: Robert Trotter. 10.45 Daily service (NEM, page 118).†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute theatre: "The Tallest Man in the World". A play by Paul Sheen. Michael Deeks plays the spotty lad who discovers that it is possible to overcome worse handicaps than acne.†
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News: You and Yours.
12.27 *Brain of Britain 1984: South and* West England (semi-final).
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a report by Fenny Cuffe on five-year-olds starting school for the first time.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Breakers, by Veronica Cecil. With Jannie Linden, as the career woman, in her thirties, who goes on holiday alone to Cornwall to try and sort out her life.†
3.50 Patricia Carroll plays piano music by Sigismund Thalberg.
4.00 News; Tears of The Moon. *Second of four programmes* about the church in Peru.
4.40 Story Time: "Act of Mercy" by Francis Clifford (7). Read by Sean Barrett.
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Around the World in 25 Years. Second of 10 programmes in which Johnny Morris recalls *some of the places he has visited* and people he has met during 25 years – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 *What Are we Here For, Brothers?* Last of six programmes about the British trade union movement. Len Murray is interviewed by Peter Paterson.
8.00 The One Great Scorer. David *Bean goes to the dogs in West* Cumberland.
8.30 The Living World. Wildlife magazine.
9.00 In Touch. News, views and information.
9.30 *Underground Britain (s/binaural).* Richard Stanley investigates underground tunnels, caverns and conduits.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on the film Cal, and the Getting London in Perspective exhibition at the Barbican Art Gallery.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Wide Sargasso Sea" by Jean Rhys (7). Read by Ian Holm and Jane *Lapotaire.* 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Pageant of the Past (6). Beau Nash – King of the Bath. Presented by Ann Kirch.
12.00 *News.* 12.10 Weather.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 6.25 – 6.30 am Weather; Travel. 11.00 – 12.00 *For Schools:* 11.00 Religion in the Community. 11.20 Make Up Your Mind. 11.40 Listening to Music (2). 1.55 – 2.00 Listening Corner. 2.00 – 3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Salut les Jeunes? 2.30 Advanced Level: English. *5.50 – 5.55 PM* (cont'd). 11.00 Study on 4: The Noises that Annoy. 11.30 – 12.00 am Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Vivaldi's Violin Concerto in F, Op 7 No 5, RV 285a; Bach's Recit and aria Himmlische Vergnugsamkeit (Cantata No 204); and Stravinsky's ballet music Apollo.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Rossini's overture Tancredi; Grieg's Violin Sonata No 3 in C minor, Op 45; and Milhaud's ballet music Le train bleu.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Peter *Maxwell Davies. Salome, Act 2.* Scenes 3, 4 and finale of the ballet.†
10.00 Mozart: Malcolm Bilson (fortepiano), English Baroque Soloists, play the Symphony No 29; and Piano Concerto No 18 in B flat, K 456.†
11.00 Finnish Choral Music: BBC Singers. Kokkonen's Laudatio Domini 1966; Sibelius's Rakastava Op 14 (1898 arranged); Einojuhani's Rautavaara Suite de Lorca. Op72.†
11.30 Mendelssohn, Spohr and Ries: Thea King (clarinet) and Clifford Benson (piano). Mendelssohn's Sonata in E flat for clarinet and piano; Spohr's Variations on theme from Alruna; Ferdinand Ries's Sonata in G *minor* Op 29.†
12.25 La Petite Band: Haydn's Sinfonia in B flat H 1 108; and Gossec's Symphony in A, Op 6 No 4.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Martin Jones: piano recital. Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op 109; *Chopin's Barcarolle Op 60;* Greig's Lyric Pieces Op 43; Moszkowski's Caprice espagnole.†
1.55 Guitar Encores: Omega Quartet play works by Ravel (arr Downs), Dvorak (arr Taylor) and Milhaud (arr Watson).†
2.15 The Dream of Italy: Elgar's overture In the South; Respighi's The Pines of Rome; Schubert's Kennst du das Land; Johann Strauss's Wo die Zitronen bluhn; Schoeck's Im Kreuzgang von Ravenna, Richard Strauss's Aus Italien.†
4.00 Live Tuesday Afternoon: *Meirion Davies (tenor) and Ian* Ledingham (piano). Schumann's Dichterliebe; Britten's Folk Song arrangements.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure; presented by Geoffrey Norris. †
6.30 Carlo Gesualdo: Madrigals for five voices (Book 5). On records.†
7.00 Debussy: Lamar Crowson (piano) plays works including La puerta del vino; Les fées sont *d'exquises danseuses;* Ondine; Hommage à S Pickwick; (Preludes, Book 2). †
7.30 Proms 84: (see panel). †
8.25 The English Ayre: The Consort of Musicke play works from Thomas Campian's Two Bookes of Ayres, 1613. †
8.45 Proms 84: (see panel).
9.35 Quality and Quantity: A conversation between Grant A Tinker chairman of NBC and in the US, Paul Fox, Managing Director of Yorkshire Television.
10.10 Opera: Erzsebet, by Charles Chaynes. Sung in French. With Christiane Eda-Pierre (soprano); Michael Lonsdale (speaker), and Orchestra of the Paris Opéra (r). VHF only – Open University: 11.20-11.40 pm French 18th-Century Art.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 *Tippett's Concerto* for double string orchestra. Shostakovich's Cello Concerto No 1.

8.45 Nielsen's Symphony No 4 (the Inextinguishable). City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra (conductor: Simon Rattle). Yo Yo Ma (cello). Radio 3†.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (medium wave). †denotes also VHF stereo.
4.00am Martin Kelner.† 5.30 Bill Rennells.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.†including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Steve Jones†including 1.05, 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford†including 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music all the way†including 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton†including 5.05, 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 Ken Bruce†including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket. 8.00 The Waltz Kings (see Choice). 1: Johann Strauss 1825-1899. 9.00 Night Owls. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 On The Air Quiz covering over 60 years of radio history 10.30 It Sticks Out Half a Mile starring John Le Mesurier and Ian Lavender (r) 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) including 11.02, 12.05 Sports Desk. 1.00am Nightride 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band.† 3.30-4.00 String Sound.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12.00 midnight (medium wave). †denotes also VHF stereo
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Gary Davies. including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00 Andy Peebles 4.30 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Janice Long 10.00-12.00am John Peel † VHF radios 1 & 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.40-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 *Prestley at 90.* 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Hot Air 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Double Act 8.30 Haunted. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 What's New. 10.00 Discovery 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Worlds of Faith 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Omnibus 6.00 World News 6.09 Twenty-Four Hours 6.30 Classical Record Review 6.45 Worlds of Faith. 9.15 Letter from London 9.25 Book Choice 9.30 These Musical Islands 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Music For A While 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Meet The Composer 2.30 Middlemarch 3.00 World News. *3.09 News About Britain.* 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; **Radio 2:** 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; **Radio 3:** 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; **Radio 4:** 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; **LBC** 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; **Capital:** 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; **BBC Radio London** 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; **World Service** MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.10-5.35 Ask The Family. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Wildlife on One. 10.25-10.55 *Making Wales Work. 11.50-11.55 News* and weather. **Scotland:** 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish news. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.25-10.55 Grimble on Islands. 11.50-11.55 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland news. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 10.25-10.55 Cook with Clare. 11.50-11.55 News and weather. **England:** 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. *10.25-10.55 East–Sheridan* Morley Meets . . . Anthony Green. Midlands–What a Picture! North–Gardeners' Direct Line (Leeds 446222). North East–Reflections of the Lakes. North West–The Lancashire Lads. South– King's Country. South West– Gigs, Gaffers and Gauls. West–Day out.

S4C Starts: 9.30am SDP Conference. 12.30pm Interval. 2.00 Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 2.30 SDP Conference. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Gwe-Hê. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 City centre cycling. 9.00 Byd Cerdd. 9.50 Cymru: *Tirwedd a Thraddodiad.* 10.25 Paralympic. 11.20 Eleventh Hour. 1.00am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 11.15am Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.40-12.00 Stan and Ollie.* 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Audience with Mel Brooks. 12.30am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: 11.15am Indian Legends *of Canada. 11.40-12.00 Mumbly.* 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.30 Return of the Saint. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Nine to Five. 11.55 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Portland Bill. 12.30-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That's My Dog. 7.00-7.30 Gaffer. 11.30 Jan & Steve. 11.35 Mike Hammer. 12.30 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 11.15am Protectors 11.40-12.10 Laurel and Hardy* 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am-10.25 Laurel and Hardy.* 11.15-12.00 Muhammad Ali Goes East. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 news. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Audience with Mel Brooks. 12.30 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

GRANADA As London except: 11.15am History of Grand Prix. 11.35 *Laurel and Hardy.** 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20-1.30pm Granada Reports. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby? 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Film: Secret Tent. 12.45am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 11.10am Walters. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Teachers Only. 12.00 Viewed From Above, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 11.15am Apple Dolls. 11.35-12.00 Short Story. 12.30pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Chat Show. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Mike Hammer. 12.31am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 11.15am Cartoon. 11.35-12.00 Short Story. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Audience with Mel Brooks. 12.30am News: Closedown.

TVS As London except: 11.15am Fabulous Funnies. 11.45 Cartoon Time. 12.00-12.10 Portland Bill 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practise 3.00 Gambit. 3.30-4.00 Take the High Road. 5.12-5.45 Sons and daughters 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 QED. 12.30am Company: Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 11.15 Apple Dolls. 11.35-12.00 Home 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.35am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 11.15am Gulliver. 11.30-12.00 Struggle Beneath the Sea 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 *Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00 Take* the High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Rock of the Seventies. 12.05am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 11.15am Early Civilizations. 11.30-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale *Farm.* 11.30 Devlin Connection. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

Early morning at the Ellersly Hotel, Edinburgh: Mr Arthur Scargill (centre) and Mr Peter Heathfield, NUM General Secretary, are joined by Mr Ian MacGregor (right) for talks.

Gromyko willing to see Reagan in US

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Soviet Union yesterday indicated that Mr Andrei Gromyko, its Foreign Minister, is willing to meet President Reagan in Washington after they attend this month's opening session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Relations between Washington and Moscow are at a low ebb. Talks with Mr Gromyko could lead to a thaw and might dispel much of the criticism levelled at Mr Reagan over his failure to meet any senior Soviet leader in nearly four years as President. Mr Reagan has recently been emphasizing his desire or "constructive" high-level dialogue.

A productive meeting with the Russians could be useful to Mr Reagan in election year. Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, will sound out Soviet intentions when he meets Mr Gromyko in New York on September 26, their first session since last January in Stockholm. Mr Reagan is expected to address the Assembly on September 24.

The suggestion of Reagan-Gromyko talks came in an American television interview from Moscow yesterday with Mr Georgy Kornienko, the First Deputy Foreign Minister. He said it was once a tradition for Mr Gromyko to visit Washington after attending the opening of the General Assembly. "If this time in Washington they think it is appropriate to turn back to that practice. I believe there will be no difficulty on our part", he said.

Mr Gromyko refused to attend the General Assembly last year because the New York and New Jersey authorities would not allow his aircraft to land at a civil airport in protest at the Soviet downing of the South Korean KAL 007 airliner.

The White House said that Mr Reagan "may or nay not meet with other leaders who are visiting the United Nations".

Report and photograph, Page 6

Hopes rise for pits settlement

Continued from page 1

yesterday was substantially more restrained than the first. With the location no longer secret, Mr MacGregor was able to dispense with the green plastic bag he had been using to "conceal" his identity. Nor was ther any need for Keystone Cop car chases with the press

Instead, the two sides met in the full glare of publicity to try to hammer out a draft agreement. They have already agreed on the definition of unsafe or geologically exhausted pits, but there are still three main areas of disagreement.

They are: the March 6 closure programme, which the NUM wants withdrawn rather than "revised"; the future of five test case pits, Polmaise in Scotland, Cotonwood and Bullcliffe Wood in Yorkshire; Herrington in Durham and Snowdown in Kent; and the definition of workable reserves, which the NCB insists should be qualified so that only "beneficial" reserves are exploited.

Pickets' weapons, page 2

Labour's EEC man vetoed by Thatcher

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister has vetoed Mr Neil Kinnock's first choice as Labour's nomination for the European Commission.

It was stated last night that the Downing Street decision to nominate Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the former Labour MP and junior minister, had been taken after consultation with the leader of the Opposition.

But *The Times* has been told that Mr Kinnock's preference had been for a renewal of Mr Ivor Richard's four-year term in Brussels.

It is understood that Mr Kinnock saw Mrs Thatcher to press the nomination of Mr Richard, but she adamantly refused to renew his term. Mr Kinnock subsequently made the same point in a letter, but again the nomination was rejected

Mr Davis said last night: "I have seen Neil. I spoke to him on the telephone last Friday to tell him that I had agreed to accept the position.

"It was his nominee, but I know it is one of those areas where the Prime Minister has a veto.

"These things happen in politics and I am sorry that Ivor was not able to stay on. If Neil wanted him as his first choice, I am sure it would have been based on the experience Ivor had.

"I hope I am not regarded as a poor substitute. I go on with my number 12 strip, do I? I am called on at the beginning of the game, that is the odd thing about it."

Mr Davis and Lord Cockfield, who is to take over as the new Conservative nominee, will join the commission on January 6. Commission members, whose portfolios are agreed within the commission, receive about £57,000 a year.

Mr Davis, who lost his parliamentary seat last year because his Hackney constituency was redistributed out of existence, and because he was beaten by left-wing candidates in his fight for a substitute seat, has been working full-time as a solicitor since the election.

Suspicions raised by Hurd's past

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Unionist suspicions about Mr Douglas Hurd's appointment to "the Siberia of British politics" were immediate last night, particularly because of his links with the much-criticized Foreign Office and a secret meeting he had five years ago with leaders of Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA.

While Unionists worried that his Foreign Office links would inevitably lead to closer relations with the Dublin Government, Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, welcomed the appointment, saying the new Secretary of State had the "flexibility and breadth" to make a constructive and positive approach to the job.

Mr Hurd and his new number two at the Northern Ireland Office, Dr Rhodes Boyson, are characterized as "wet" and "dry" respectively in Tory Party terminology, and were, according to Mr Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, an unlikely duo who would be an "interesting couple" to watch operate in the province.

Politicians will also be anxious on whether Mr Hurd has the weight within the Cabinet to fight for extra money for Northern Ireland, and hope that the appointment of Dr Boyson to Minister of State with responsibility for economic development will not mean less government aid for the province's declining industries.

Mr Hurd met Mr Gerry Adams, PSF MP or West Belfast, and Mr Danny Morrison, PSF publicity director, in February 1978, at a community centre in West Belfast before the party had launched its electoral strategy, and when Mr Hurd was a Conservative front bench spokesman.

The meeting was organized under the auspices of the BBC and was cleared with the then Secretary of State, Mr Roy Mason.

Mr Adams said they had spoken with Mr Hurd for about three hours. Commenting on the meeting the leader of PSF said almost two years ago: "He was rather pompous and silly, and I was just amazed at the man's attitude. It wasn't so much that he was ignorant of the situation, althouh he was, but he presumed that he had some right to be telling us things in heavily unemployed, jerry-built Ballymurphy."

Ulster: Britain's bottomless pit

As Mr Douglas Hurd prepares to take up his new duties as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, RICHARD FORD measures the daunting problems that lie ahead.

Fifteen years after British troops marched on to the streets of Northern Ireland to relieve an exhausted Royal Ulster Constabulary the bombing, bullets and bloodshed continue with no end in sight.

The commitments of both sides is measured in deaths, tears, and heartbreak, and also prisoners, financial burdens, and unemployment. Since August 14, 1969, 2,391 people have died, including 721 members of the security forces, of which the Army toll is 377.

Another 26,134 people have been injured, the prison service staff has increased from 300 to 2,500, prisoners from 600 to 2,453 the RUC from 3,200 to 8,555, troop levels from 3,000 to maximum of 21,200 in 1972, returning to 9,000 now, unemployment from 38,600 to 121,600. And £533m has been paid in compensation for criminal injury and damage.

While troop levels hav dropped in accordance with the Army's role as a support for the RUC, and heavy troop deployment has been confined to west Belfast, Londonderry, and south Armagh, there is no foreseeable end to their presence in the province.

The IRA also accepts it will be a long haul, probably into the next century, abandoning an earlier belief that one more push would see British withdrawal. Neither is there strong pressure from the British mainland for troop withdrawal, as it is the local security forces who are bearing the brunt of the campaign – "Irishmen killing Irishmen". But the scale of Britain's financial commitment, particularly at a time of public spending restraint, does concern politicians, with the term "bottomless pit" frequently used in private conversation about Ulster.

Those *15* years have done little to heal the divisions of Ulster's torn society. Where once there was an invisible Orange-Green line between Protestant and Roman Catholic areas, there are now walls in Belfast as high as 20ft and as long as 290 metres along the divide. Initially they were known as "screens" and "environmental barriers", but even the Department of the Environment could not continue with the pretence for long, admitting finally that the concrete walls topped with green sheet metal are "sectarian interfaces".

But similarities abound. Many people, on both sides, are unemployed and family life remains strong, with relatives living in neighbouring streets. Old-fashioned courtesies still exist with platefuls of supper offered to strangers, and, of course, there is the feeling that they are "safe with their own sort". The wall gives additional protection.

It was not always so. Protestants and Roman Catholics used to mix in the warren of streets, going to dances and bars, and shopping in each other's areas. Instinct told most people where the others' religion and housing began, but as one man explains: "The clan mentality existed, and still does. Though there was no wall before 1969, there was an *invisible one*."

At times of traditional celebration, such as Easter and the Orange parades, unwritten rules existed and the opposite side withdrew. But as the troubles began it became worse, with violent sectarian attacks. Sixty thousand people moved house in Belfast in the 1970, the biggets displacement of people Western Europe has witnessed in peacetime.

The man's home is within a quarter of a mile of the wall on the Roman Catholic side, and it has meant relief fom fear of further attack. "It is 15 years since the first physical barrier was built, and children born then remember nothing else. Rightly of wrongly, it was accepted that was the way it was going to be. In a way, it's like a barrier on which people could, if they liked, stand and shout: "This is my piece of land".

Less than a mile away, with a Union Jack flying from her home another woman remembers pre-1969 dances on the Falls. Priests visiting the homes of mixed-marriage families, and working with Roman Catholic girls at a mill. "They were just like us, working class, but, when the trouble started, people stopped mixing, even at work. They were afraid in case someone saw us being friendly. I still see some of the Roman Catholics in the street when I'm in town, and we have a yarn. Nothing is said, but we know the troubles is the reason we are no longer close."

"Things have got so bad, there would not be any real mixing, anyway. It might be different in some 20 years if things ease off. If you could turn the clock back, there would be very few people who would wish these troubles had ever started."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagement

The Princess Anne opens Link Line's new office and studio at John Beddoes School, Presteigne, Powys, 12.55 and later visits the British Legion's Cambrian Factory at Llanwtryd Wells, Powys, 3.25.

New exhibitions

Paintings and watercolours, by Kathleen Russell, watercolours and fabric collages by Carola Gordon: Scottish Gallery, 94 George Street, **Edinburgh**: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 9 to 1 (until October 3).

A century of civil engineering: Collins Gallery, Strathclyde University, Richmond Street, **Glasgow**: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (until September 29) (closed September 21 to 24).

Glasswork by Denis Mann, wood by Michael O'Donnell and collage by Philip Reeves: Compass Gallery, 178 West Regent Street, **Glasgow**: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (until October 4).

Watercolours by Cynthia Kenny, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wentwoorth Terrace, **Wakefield**, West Yorkshire: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 5 (until October 20).

Screenprints by Richard Wardle, ceramics by Sue Varley: Helios Pictures, 2 Salisbury Road, Moseley, **Birmingham**: Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6 (until October 4).

Last chance to see

Scottish Victorian oils and watercolours, Malcolm Innes Gallery, 67 George Street, **Edinburgh**: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 10 to 1 (ends today).

Exhibitions in progress

Chinese watercolours, Old College, Upper Library, South Bridge, **Edinburgh**: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 15).

Drawings, watercolours, ceramics, oil paintings by three artists: Linton Court Gallery, Duke Street, **Settle**, North Yorkshire: Tues, Fri, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon, Thurs, Wed (ends Sept 30).

Exhibition commemorating the 130th anniversary of the Crimean War, Hereford City Museum, Broad Street, **Hereford**: Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thurs and Sat 10 to 5 (ends Sept 29).

Talks, lectures

Re-assembling Clarendon Palace – England's greatest rural medieval palace? by Tom James, Lecture Theatre, **Salisbury** Museum, 7.30.

Turner's late Swiss watercolours, by Andrew Wilton, York City Art Gallery, 8.

Music

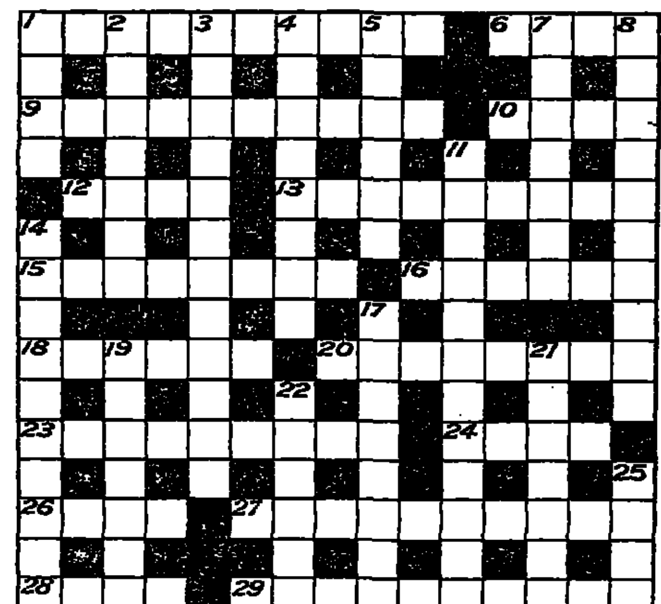
Organ recital by Simon Lindley, **Leeds** Town Hall, 1.05.

Poole Proms: Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Wessex Hall, **Poole** Arts Centre, 7.30.

Organ recital by John Ottley, **Cromer** Parish Church, 8.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, **Manchester**, 12.45.

The Times Crossword No 16,532



ACROSS

1 Guarantee of freedom from the Act – anagram, maybe (5,5)
6 It hurts to slip this in the plate (4).
9 Applause surrounds a loose living racing driver (10).
10 Point made by 6 with ease in speech (4).
12 Wheel, perhaps, but without changing direction (4).
13 Mounted the perch in difficulty (2,3,4).
15 *Shy, like a parishioner (8).*
16 Notice split up the back is coming (6).
18 The fuss is about the name of the boy (6).
20 Assume number one is back in place (8).
23 A girl alto is torn apart by American snapper (9).
24 Each Scottish moor loses a pound (4).
26 Race providing sporting facilities for students (4).
27 Perhaps it rattles a political prosecution (5,5).
28 Sound indication of two-sided relationship (4).
29 He works on stocks leading to flotations (10).

DOWN

1 Cromwell's take-away club (4).
2 Fish, casting in patrician river – Coldstream, perhaps? (7).
3 Nursemaid over the waters down under (5,7).
4 A bad liar must show regard for others (8).
5 Agreement to stand a round – your first (6).
7 Grow better, like some of the seraphim (*Proverbs*) (7).
8 What a darling orange! (10).
11 Stripe on the wrong side of the blanket (4,8).
14 No lifts for travellers on these flights (10).
17 Where caller stands to get a thick slice (8).
19 Apply sun lotion, maybe, as a protection (7).
21 May have been taken from well on the heath – that's the suspicion (7).
22 Side-effect of needlework? (6).
25 Change of address, sometimes moonlit (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,531

LAGGARD CABARET
O E U E O E A E
UPSET ACCORDION
I T O L K E L C
SCUMMY SCOTTISH
I R A S H N
ADEPT CHAMPAGNE
N O R E A N
ADVENTURE LOGIC
I T R M O H
BULLETIN ZINNIA
E L X N S S D N
STATEMENT TROUT
O I A E O R L E
MINSTER WAYWARD

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Whale Hall restored

The Natural History Museum in London has restored and refurbished its Whale Hall in order to house the larger part of a new exhibition on mammal diversity. Whales, dolphins and other marine mammals will be sited on the upper balcony, with the giant blue whale and "flotillas of specimens" suspended from the ceiling, while the recorded song of the humpback whale contributes to the atmosphere. The new permanent exhibition is to open on December 6.

Rail fares offer

British Rail is to cut up to £2.50 off the price of an off-peak day return ticket to lure West Lothian passengers onto Edinburgh-bound trains next month. A 50p return will be available for three weeks from October 6 after the opening of an unmanned station to serve Livingston new town on the Edinburgh-Glasgow Central line. Trains will run every hour instead of every two hours.

Anniversaries

Births: **Benjamin Tillet**, trade union leader, Bristol, 1860; **O. Henry**, short-story writer, Greensboro, North Carolina, 1862; **Marshal Turenne**, Sedan, France, 1611.

Deaths: **David Ricardo**, economist, Gatcombe Park, 1823; **Field-Marshall Smuts**, Prime Minister of South Africa, 1919-24, 1939-48, near Pretoria, 1950. Battle of Malplaquet 1709.

Roads

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Roadworks N of junction 14 at Newport Pagnell; contraflow in operation, service areas closed on both sides, long delays. **A1**: Roadworks near Newark, N and S *of junction with the A46: contraflow* in use. Southbound exit and entry A1 to A46 closed, diversion. **M45 (Northamptonshire) closed**, due to M1 roadworks.

Wales and west: A38: Roadworks with lane closures on both carriageways between Exeter and Plymouth at Marsh Mills Viaduct, Devon. **A55**: Roadworks with contraflow in operation on Llanddulas by-pass between Chester and Colwyn Bay. **North**: Repairs to the railway bridge, **Preston** town centre, cause severe delays. **A5072**: Barrier repair work between Micklefield and Wetherby, West Yorkshire; various lane closures. **A629**: Carriageway repairs to Skircoat Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire, delays.

Scotland: M9 (Falkirk): Maintenance work between junctions 6 and 4; eastbound carriageway closed, contraflow in operation on westbound, no eastbound access at junction 5 (Grangemouth). **A77 (Renfrewshire)**: Lane closures due to resurfacing and kerbing work 2 miles S of Newton Mearns. **A82 (Dunbartonshire)**: Road subsidence S of Ardlui, single line traffic with lights.

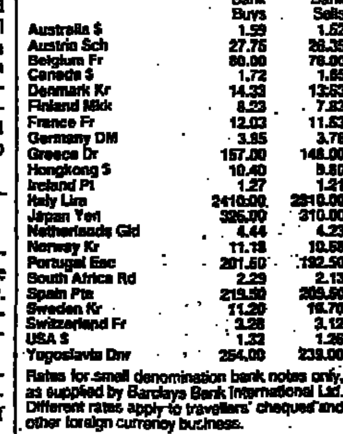
Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The **Daily Star** says that "a disturbing story of neglect, lax hygiene – and a complacency bordering on arrogance" – is beginning to emerge from the food poisoning tragedy at the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

The paper notes that members of health unions working in the hospital are so disturbed that they want a public inquiry. It comments: "The Government should order that inquiry immediately. They should also remove the immunity that protects hospitals from the scrutiny and legal powers of health inspectors. Then, and only then, may we start to believe that 26 old people have not died in vain ..."

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.59	1.52
Austria Sch	27.75	26.35
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.72	1.65
Denmark Kr	14.33	13.53
Finland Mkk	8.23	7.83
France Fr	12.03	11.53
Germany DM	3.85	3.76
Greece Dr	157.00	148.00
Hongkong $	10.40	9.80
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	326.00	310.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.23
Norway Kr	11.18	10.58
Portugal Esc	201.50	192.50
South Africa Rd	2.29	2.13
Spain Pta	219.50	209.50
Sweden Kr	11.20	10.70
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.12
USA $	1.32	1.26
Yugoslavia Dnr	254.00	239.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.5.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 4.3 at 847.4.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending September 2 (N.B. Thames Television off-air August 27-31):

ITV

1 Moonraker, ITV, 15.25m
2 The Gentle Touch, LWT, 12.45m
3 The A-Team, ITV, 11.20m
4 *Me and My Girl*, LWT, 11.10m
5 Coronation Street, (Wed), Granada, ex Lon, 10.80m
6 Play Your Cards Right, LWT 10.70m
6= The Enforcer, ITV, 10.70m
8 Mitch, LWT, 10.60m
8= 3–2–1, Yorkshire, 10.60m
10 I Thought You'd Gone, Central, 9.90m

BBC 1

1 Only Fools and Horses, 11.35m
2 News and Weather (Mon), 11.05m
3 Butterflies, 10.70m
4 Nine O'Clock News (Tues), 10.65
5 Nine O Clock News (Wed), 9.80m
6 Nine O'Clock News (Thurs), 9.75m
7 Paul Daniels' Magic Show, 9.55m
8 Top Of The Pops (Thurs), 8.80m
9 That's Life Compilation, 8.65m
10 Evita Peron, (Thurs), 8.30m

BBC 2

1 Paul Daniels' Magic Show, 6.65m
2 Tom O'Conner, 4.30
3 Top Crown, 3.65m
4 Names and Games, 3.35m
5 Forever, 3.00m
6 Sing Country, 2.90m
7 Gardeners' World, 2.45m
8 Just Another Missing Kid, 2.35m
9 Dear Ladies, 2.20m
9= Sunday Cricket, 2.20m

Channel 4

1 Brookside, (Wed), 3.96m
2 Arthur's Hallowed Ground, 3.35m
3 Brookside, (Tues), 3.25m
4 Side Show, 2.45m
5 The Incredible Shrinking Man, 2.20m
6 St Elsewhere, 2.15m
7 Looks Familiar, 1.80m
8 Al Capone, 1.65m
8= A Frame with Davies, 1.65m
8= *The Best Man*, 1.65

S4C

In Welsh:
1 *Y Byd Bedwar (C. affairs)*, HTV, 78,000
2 Yng Nghwmni (L. ent), Ind, 75,000
3 Rasio (Sport), Ind, 73,000
4 Dechrau Canu/Canmol (Religion), BBC, 66,000
5 Wrth Afonydd Babylon (misc.), HTV, 61,000

In English:
1 Brookside, (Wed), 118,000
2 Chopper Squad, 108,000
3 Father's Day, 102,000
4 Brookside, (Thurs), 92,000
5 The Addams Family, 81,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.3m (5.7m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.6m (7.0m); Sat 1.8m, Sun 1.3m (Sat or Sun 4.6m)
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

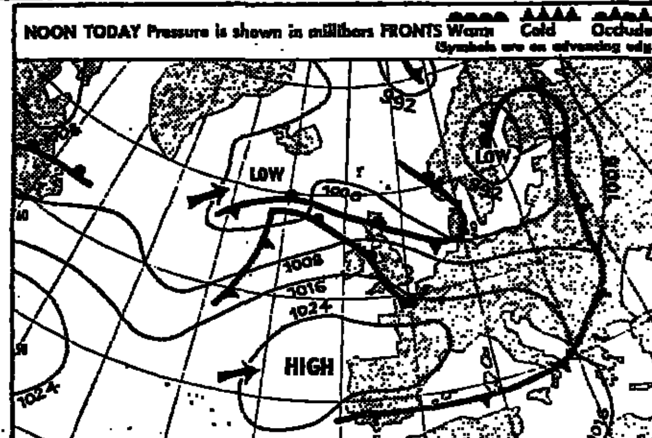
Weather forecast

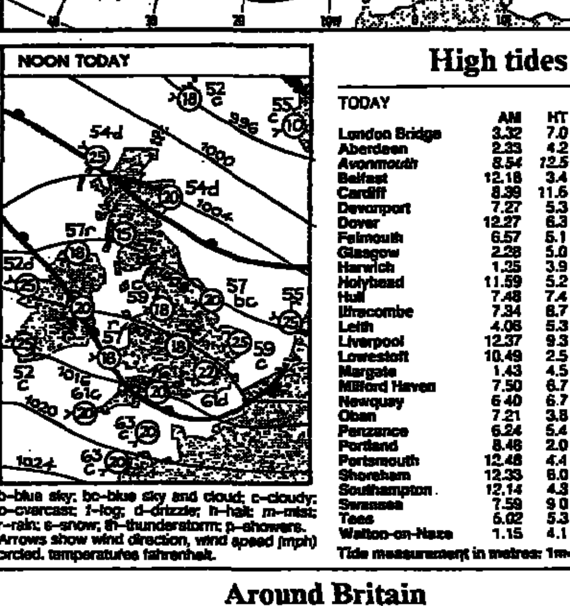
Troughs of low pressure will cross all districts from the W.

6am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Rain at first, bright intervals later; wind SW to W moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).
E, central N and S England, Midlands: Rain at first, sunny intervals developing; wind SW to W, moderate; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).
SW England, S Wales: Rain or drizzle at first, sunny intervals developing; wind W, moderate of fresh; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).
N Wales, Lake District, NW England, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 16 to 18C *(61 to 64F)*.
NE England, Borders: Rather cloudy, a little rain at first, becoming mostly dry with bright intervals; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).
Edinburgh and Dundee, Abderdeen: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).
Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, some showers; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rather cloudy in the N with rain or drizzle at times; mostly dry in the S with sunny intervals; near-normal temperatures in the N but warm in the S.
SEA PASSAGES: **S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E)**: Wind, strong, perhaps locally gale, sea rough or very rough. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea**: Wind, fresh, occasionally strong, sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 6.29 am Sun sets: 7.24 pm
Moon rises: 8.12 am Moon sets: 7.21 pm
Last Quarter: September 18





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; *m*–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

Lighting-up time

London 7.54 pm to 6.01 am
Bristol 8.04 pm to 6.11 am
Edinburgh 8.11 pm to 6.09 am
Manchester 8.04 pm to 6.07 am
Penzance 8.14 pm to 6.24 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	14	57	Guernsey	s	16	61
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	f	12	54
Blackpool	f	16	59	Jersey	f	16	61
Bristol	r	15	59	London	c	16	61
Cardiff	f	16	61	Manchester	r	14	57
Edinburgh	f	14	57	Newcastle	c	14	57
Glasgow	f	13	55	Ronaldsway	f	14	57

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay 19C (66F) lowest day max: Cape Wrath 11C (52F) highest rainfall: Diabaig (W Scotland) 0.83in. highest sunshine: Penzance 10.8hr.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 54 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.17in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1012.5 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

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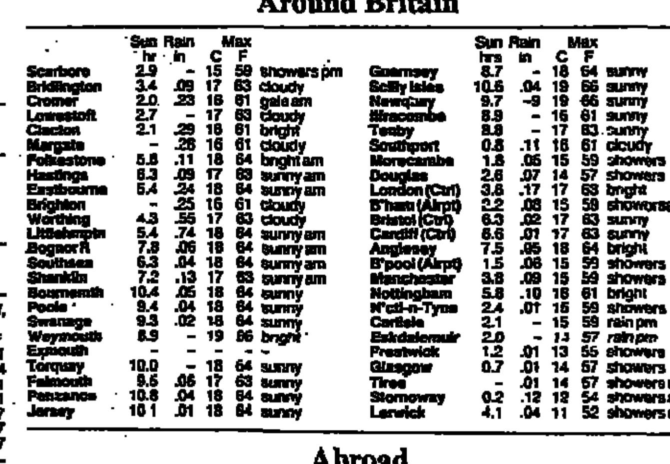
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.32	7.0	3.40	6.9
Aberdeen	2.33	4.2	3.08	4.1
Avonmouth	*8.54*	*12.5*	*9.08*	*12.9*
Belfast	12.18	3.4	12.42	3.1
Cardiff	8.39	11.6	8.53	11.8
Devonport	7.27	5.3	7.35	5.4
Dover	12.27	6.3	12.39	6.6
Falmouth	6.57	5.1	7.05	5.2
Glasgow	2.28	5.0	2.43	4.5
Harwich	1.25	3.9	1.37	3.9
Holyhead	11.59	5.2	–	–
Hull	7.48	7.4	8.19	7.0
Ilfracombe	7.34	8.7	7.49	8.9
Leith	4.06	5.3	4.35	5.2
Liverpool	12.37	9.3	12.56	9.0
Lowestoft	10.49	2.5	11.37	2.3
Margate	1.43	4.5	1.38	4.6
Milford Haven	7.50	6.7	8.04	6.9
Newquay	6.40	6.7	6.54	6.9
Oban	7.21	3.8	7.31	4.1
Penzance	6.24	5.4	6.32	5.5
Portland	8.46	2.0	9.0	2.2
Portsmouth	12.48	4.4	1.13	4.5
Shoreham	12.33	6.0	12.56	6.0
Southampton	12.14	4.3	12.41	4.4
Swansea	7.59	9.0	8.14	9.3
Tees	6.02	5.3	5.33	5.2
Walton-on-Naze	1.15	4.1	1.24	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	2.9	–	15	59	showers pm	Guernsey	8.7	–	18	64	sunny
Bridlington	3.4	.09	17	63	cloudy	Scilly Isles	10.6	.04	19	66	sunny
Cromer	2.0	.23	16	61	gale am	Newquay	9.7	–9	19	66	sunny
Lowestoft	2.7	–	17	63	cloudy	Ilfracombe	8.9	–	16	61	sunny
Clacton	2.1	.29	16	61	bright	Tenby	8.8	–	17	63	sunny
Margate	–	.26	16	61	cloudy	Southport	0.8	.11	16	61	cloudy
Folkestone	5.8	.11	18	64	bright am	Morecambe	1.8	.06	15	59	showers
Hastings	6.3	.09	17	63	sunny am	Douglas	2.6	.07	14	57	showers
Eastbourne	5.4	.24	18	64	sunny am	London (Ctrl)	3.8	.17	17	63	bright
Brighton	–	.25	16	61	cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	2.2	.08	15	59	showers am
Worthing	4.3	.55	17	63	cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	6.3	.02	17	63	sunny
Littlehmptn	5.4	.74	18	64	sunny am	Cardiff (Ctrl)	6.6	.01	17	63	sunny
Bognor R	7.8	.06	18	64	sunny am	Anglesey	7.5	.05	18	64	bright
Southsea	6.3	.04	18	64	sunny am	B'pool (Airpt)	1.5	.08	15	59	showers
Shanklin	7.2	.13	17	63	sunny am	Manchester	3.8	.09	15	59	showers
Bournemth	10.4	.05	18	64	sunny	Nottingham	5.8	.10	16	61	bright
Poole	9.4	.04	18	64	sunny	N'ctl-n-Tyne	2.4	.01	15	59	showers
Swanage	9.3	.02	18	64	sunny	Carlisle	2.1	–	15	59	rain pm
Weymouth	8.9	–	19	66	*bright*	*Eskdalemuir*	2.0	–	14	57	*rain pm*
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–	Prestwick	1.2	.01	13	55	showers
Torquay	10.0	–	18	64	sunny	Glasgow	0.7	.01	14	57	showers
Falmouth	9.5	.06	17	63	sunny	Tiree	–	.01	14	57	showers am
Penzance	10.8	.04	18	64	sunny	Stornoway	0.2	.12	12	54	showers am
Jersey	10.1	.01	18	64	sunny	Lerwick	4.1	.04	11	52	showers am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	23	73	Cologne	r	12	54	Majorca	f	29	84	Rome	s	25	77
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Copenhgn	r	12	54	Malaga	s	34	93	Salzburg	c	12	54
Alexandria	s	31	88	Corfu	s	27	81	Malta	s	29	84	Sao Paulo*	f	19	66
Algiers	s	31	88	Dublin	f	15	59	Melbourne	s	21	70	S Francisco*	s	27	81
Amsterdam	c	16	61	Dubrovnik	s	24	75	Mexico C*	c	20	68	Santiago			
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	25	77	Miami*	s	31	88	Seoul	s	24	75
Bahrain	s	37	99	Florence	r	18	64	Milan*	s	21	70	Singapore	r	28	82
Barbados				Frankfurt	r	14	57	Montreal				Stockholm	r	12	54
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	c	23	73	Moscow	f	18	64	Strasbourg	c	14	57
Beirut	s	28	82	Geneva*	c	15	59	Munich	f	13	55	Sydney	s	21	70
Belgrade	s	27	81	Gibraltar	s	28	82	Nairobi				Tangier	f	24	75
Berlin	c	15	59	Helsinki	r	11	52	Naples	f	23	73	Tel Aviv			
Bermuda				Hongkong	s	31	88	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tenerife*	s	25	77
Biarritz	f	21	70	Innsbruck	f	11	52	New York*	f	22	72	Tokyo*	r	25	77
Boulogne	f	15	59	Istanbul	f	24	75	Nice	s	27	81	Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	20	68	Jiddah	s	36	97	Oslo	s	14	57	Tunis	f	30	86
Brussels*	c	15	59	Jo'burg				Paris	f	16	61	Valencia	s	28	82
Budapest	c	21	70	Karachi*	c	30	86	Peking	f	26	79	Vancouver*	f	16	61
Buen Aires	s	19	66	Las Palmas*	s	26	79	Perth*	c	17	63	Venice	f	21	70
Cairo	s	33	91	Lisbon	s	25	77	Prague	f	12	54	Vienna	c	13	55
Cape Tn	s	21	70	Locarno*	s	19	66	Reykjavik	f	7	45	Warsaw	r	17	63
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles*	s	28	82	Rhodes	s	28	82	Washington*	c	26	79
Chicago*	s	23	73	Luxembg	f	13	55	Riyadh	s	42	108	Wellington	f	13	55
Ch'church	f	14	57	Madrid	s	26	79	Rio de Jan	r	17	63	Zurich*	s	15	59

هكذا من الاصل